

20c • JUNE 1973

## MAGAZINE

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## THE NADER REPORT ON VIETNAM VETERANS — A REVIEW



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The American

# LEGION

Magazine

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NATIONAL COMMANDER, THE AMERICAN LEGION.

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National Commander  
Joe L. Matthews

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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal service are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

## THE SEABEES

SIR: Congratulations and commendations to you and author Harvey Ardman for the grand article, "The Seabees in WW2" (April). We need more acknowledgments like this. While we may not have been in the Seabees, still, their experiences bring back memories of our own. Legion members are hungry for mention of the good deeds they have done in peace and war. We sure get some brickbats when just one of our members goes astray.

PAUL F. GOWARD  
Winter Park, Fla.

SIR: The article on the Seabees was very much enjoyed. But I wish to take exception to the statement that "The first Marine landing had pretty well taken care of the Japanese on Rendova but not on Munda." I happened to be in the first wave of troops to land on Rendova, and I was with the 172nd Infantry Reg., 43rd Infantry (Army) Division.

LOREN BACON  
East Thetford, Vt.

SIR: In my estimation, the Seabees were the best thing that ever happened to the Navy. . . .

RUDOLPH J. SCHMIDT  
Loda, Ill.

SIR: Want you to know that I greatly appreciated seeing the story on the Seabees. I have already had several letters and calls from my members to make sure I didn't miss the story.

The Seabees emblem featured in the illustrations is not the original Seabee emblem. The one used is the redesigned emblem put out a few years back. The original had a different type machine-gun and other changes.

THOMAS A. GIFFORD, Nat'l Sec'y  
43rd Seabee Bn Ass'n  
Waterbury, Conn.

SIR: Thank you for the fine article on the Seabees. I was not a Seabee myself, but had ample opportunity to see them at work and to make use of some of the results of their labors while stationed on Guam in 1945.

ALAN R. KIRK  
Springfield, Mass.

## WHAT'S NEW FOR THE TEETH?

SIR: H. Allen Perry's article, "What's New For Your Teeth?" (April), is one of the best digests of current dental thinking and practices that I have read anywhere. I would like extra copies to distribute to my patients.

RALPH FONTANA, D.D.S.  
Guerneville, Calif.

## RE: LEGION AWARDS FOR EMPLOYERS

SIR: In the April 1973 issue, under News of The American Legion heading "Legion Awards for Employers," I believe you might have inadvertently dropped Arlington Properties, Arlington, Tex., from your list of Older Worker Awards Recipients. As the award came on my recommendation, I would appreciate your checking this out.

JESSE D. ENGLISH, JR.  
Texas Employment Commission  
Grand Prairie, Tex.

Yes, the list should have read: Sanger-Harris Dep't Store, Dallas, Tex. (not Arlington, Tex., as appeared); Arlington Properties, Arlington, Tex.; etc.

## THE CARP A MENACE?

SIR: Hey, man, don't run down the lowly carp; it isn't all that bad. ("The Carp Menace," Life In the Outdoors, April.) The next time you visit Iowa, stop at Waukon, get yourself some carp fresh

out of the Mississippi and smoked over Allamakee County hickory.

It must be cold though, and naturally a beverage must go with it, say brandy or beer, and a few salted crackers. I remember many a happy hour in the Waukon Vets Club, how I used to spoil my appetite eating smoked carp, why my wife kept asking me why I was not hungry at suppertime. Smoked carp, what else?

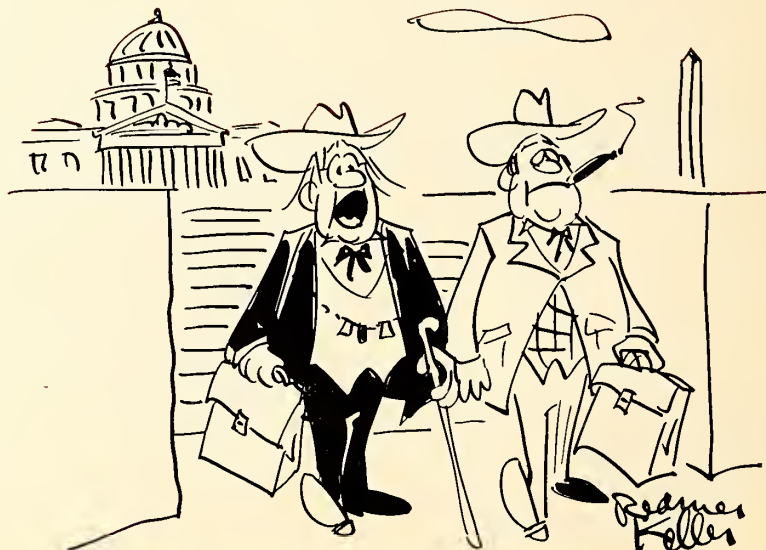
JACK WADSWORTH  
Wenatchee, Wash.

## VETERANS' PENSION ALLOTMENTS

SIR: We read with personal concern the informative Veterans Newsletter in your April issue and we would like to add our voice to the many others protesting the reduction in the pension allotment to veterans because Social Security was increased. We can cite several expenses which concern us in connection with the \$18 a month reduction in our monthly VA check. . . . The 20% increase in our Social Security in January was offset by an increase of 15% in our rent. The deductible in our Medicare went up \$120 a year for two. Medicare no longer pays for blood tests, which our doctor finds it necessary to take several times a year, and the price of other needed medications have not decreased. We need not mention the cost of living increase. . . .

We hope every effort will be made by The American Legion and other veterans organizations to get back the small sum being taken each month from our VA check. It can often mean the difference between comfort and hardship.

EARL W. SHIMMONS  
New York, N.Y.



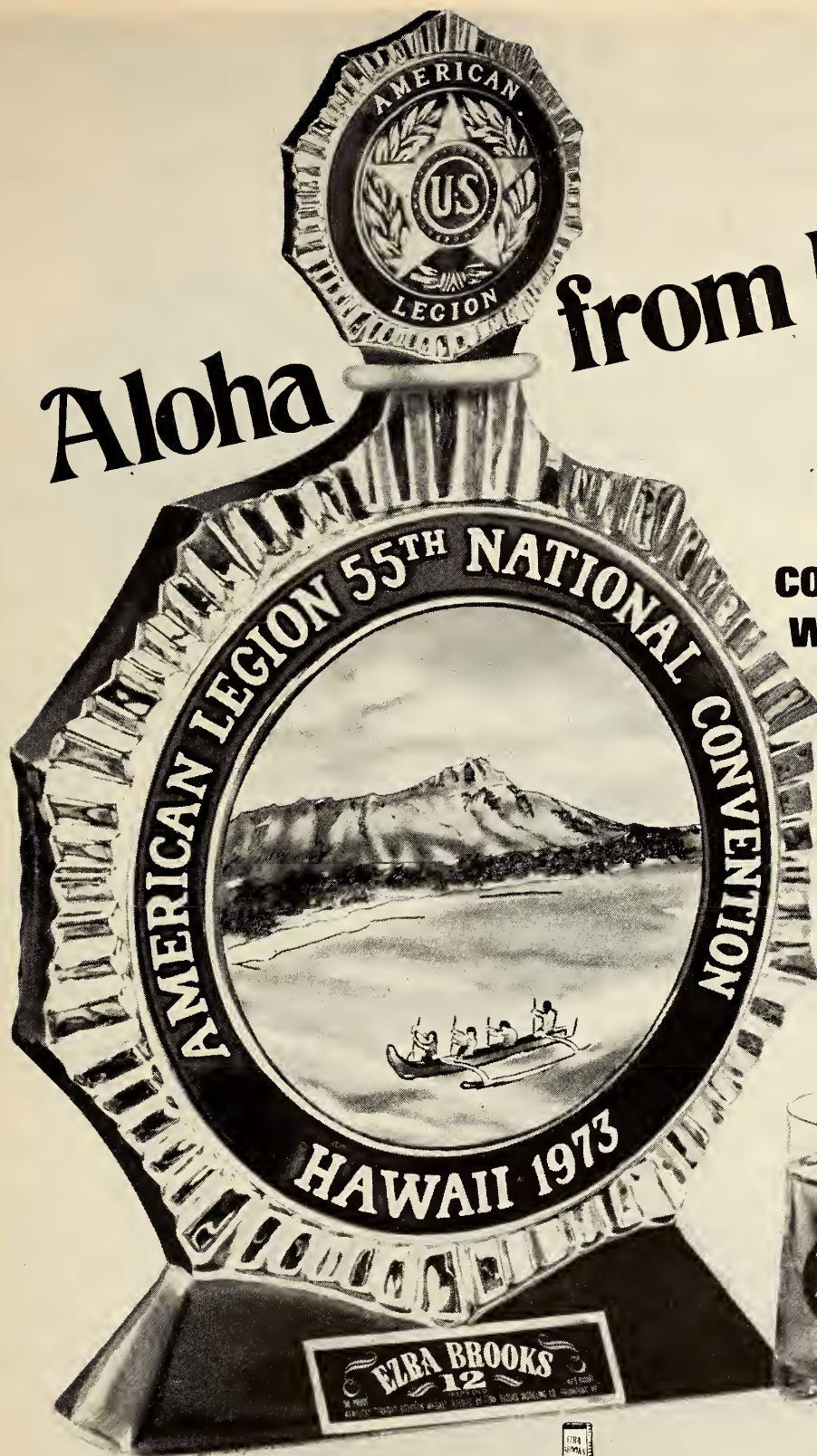
"It's an odd feeling to vote in favor of a twenty billion dollar appropriation when your checking account is overdrawn."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

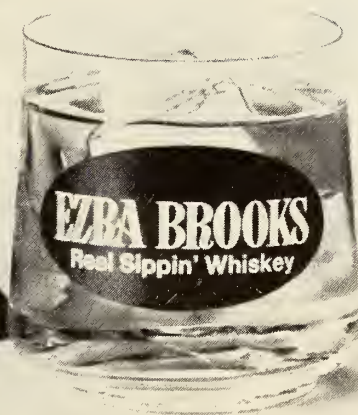


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## LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS

# Woman's Lib Outdoors

**I**N PAST AGES, the outdoors has been the province of the man of the family. Originally it was because of necessity; he foraged for food while his mate stayed in the cave and did the chores. As civilization progressed and his food problems were solved in a different manner, he went hunting and fishing just for sport. And it was his sport, just too rugged for the weaker sex. But today—let's face it—this male chauvinistic barrier is crumbling. The girls are taking to the woods and streams. It is estimated that presently there are over 5,000,000 dedicated huntresses and fishermen. And they're good at it.

If you never hunted or fished with one of these females, when you try it you may be in for a surprise. She's not really so weak and tender, a fact you may already have surmised. She can tote a rifle or shotgun all day long, shoot it as well as you do (if properly trained), and cast a dry fly along with the best. And even play poker in camp! Given half a chance, she makes a good buddy. Of course, she wasn't born a sports-woman. Few of us were born sportsmen. Probably at first a sympathetic parent, husband or boyfriend gave her a chance to try it. She dropped a buck or a pheasant, snagged a big trout, felt the spell of nature's outdoors, and wanted more.

Many hunters and fishermen take their wives with them on trips, sometimes because of necessity: "If I can't go, you can't go!" And many of these wives seem content to stay in camp and just enjoy the scenery. If these husbands spent some time teaching their wives wildlife lore, there's little doubt

that their trips would be more enjoyable. And they'd go on more of them. Although sometimes they might find themselves at a disadvantage: women are notoriously well-endowed with extra-sensory perception and instinct. As any man who has hunted or fished with his wife will verify, she usually bags the biggest buck or catches the largest fish. The wife of a well-known New York outdoor writer always goes grouse-shooting with her husband and always finds the most birds. Her explanation: "I hear them cackling."

Introducing a wife or daughter to the mysteries of hunting and fishing is similar, in at least one way, to teaching her to drive a car: it requires infinite patience. As a beginner, she will make mistakes and will have a lot to learn. But eventually it will pay off in good companionship and a more solid family relationship. And you will be proud not only of her ability but of her obvious happiness at your having given her the opportunity to share the great outdoors. And another point, not to be taken lightly, she might want to do the cooking!

**A LARGE** cork attached to the chain of your outboard motor key will keep it afloat should you accidentally drop it overboard, reports E. Simmons of Chicago, Ill.

**FOR PEDAL PUSHERS** a new 288-page book entitled *Bicycle Digest* with articles and hundreds of photos and illustrations covering every aspect of bikes and bike riding including trails, stop-over points, map reading and airline travel with your bike.

Also a listing of current U.S. brands and imports and prices. Send \$5.95 to Digest Books, 540 Frontage Road, Northfield, Ill. 60093.

**ANY VENISON** left in your freezer? Try this recipe from Eleanor Hermes of Delta, Colo. Put it in a Magic Cooking Bag, add a half-cup of chicken broth and onion, carrot, celery and potatoes. A little red wine helps. Cook until tender. It's finger-lickin' good.

**A CAN** of sardines, as part of your boat lunch, will also help your fishing on a hot summer day, reports L. U. Zecca of Flushing, N.Y. If the fish aren't biting, dip your lure, bait or a piece of pork rind in the sardine oil to whet their appetites.

**WHEN** fishing among submerged trees and stumps, for a boat anchor use a gallon or larger plastic jug filled with earth or sand, advises Elmer Thuss of Marshfield, Wis. Tie your line to the handle. Then if it snags, pull hard and the handle will break off, setting you free.

**TO KEEP** your tent cool inside during hot weather when you're camped in the sun, such as at the seashore, throw fresh water on it. As the water evaporates, it cools. A wet blanket spread on top of your trailer or camper will work, too, reports R. F. Schweiker of Concord, N.H.

**TO MAKE** your dry flies float high on the water, spray them with your wife's extra-hold hair spray, suggests Ila Aylward of Hemet, Calif. Wash and dry the fly thoroughly after each fish; one treatment before your trip will hold all day.

**WHEN CARRYING** a necessary canteen on a hike, bike or backpack trip, first wrap it in aluminum foil as does Jeff Anderson of McPherson, Kan. It will reflect the sun and keep the water cool longer.

**FOR A** handy towel rack for camp, Jody Matthews of Long Street, La. uses the plastic top from an empty coffee can. She cuts out the center, leaving just the ring-shaped rim, then cuts a plastic tab from the center which she folds over one side of the rim so she can tack it to a convenient tree. The towel can be pulled through the rim's hole.

**TO REPAIR** a broken hollow-glass fishing rod, use a steel drill bit, recommends Mrs. Ira Adams of Falls City, Neb., whose husband is an 80-year-old WWI vet. Choose a bit the exact size of the rod hole, coat with glue and insert in the broken ends of the rod.

**TO STOP** itching and to retard the effects of poison oak and ivy, bathe the parts in *apple cider vinegar*. It smarts, but it does the job writes World War I vet John Hartman of Anacortes, Washington.

**If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.**



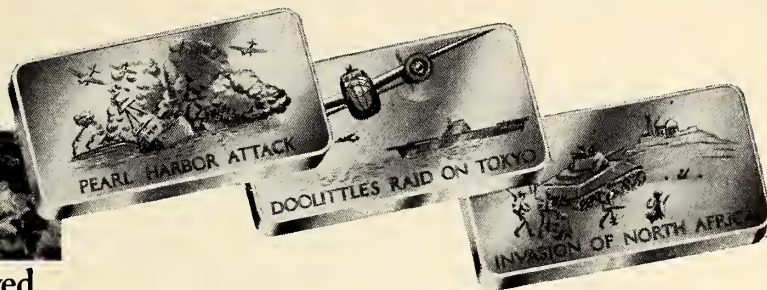
"Those mutual funds you peddle all winter are striking out too!"





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6-022



**I**N 1970, a communist administration was created in Chile as a result of a Socialist Party Senator, Salvador Allende, winning the popular presidential election in a three-way contest in which Allende got only 36% of the votes.

He was supported by a coalition of small, left-wing parties which, between them, won about 36% of the Senate seats (18 of 50) and 33% of the House seats (50 of 150).

Allende was elected for six years. He is in office until 1976, unless impeached (assuming that he does not, before then, perpetuate himself in power even longer). It takes two-thirds of the vote of the Chilean Senate to impeach a president. Allende's opposition in the Senate was one vote short of two-thirds during his first two years in office—years in which he gave most senators enough provocation to toss him out of office.

With barely more than a third of the popular vote or of congressional support, he was yet firmly in power under the democratic process. He set out to communize Chile, using powers available to him under a constitutional government that is not very different from that of the United States.

Allende's ability to install a communist regime with only minority support—under fairly standard democratic processes—is a strong ad for the two-party system that is traditional in the United States. In both France and Italy, his success is cited as a horrible example of what could easily happen in either of them, with all their splinter parties.

Chilean politics in 1970 was fairly well divided among three groups—extreme leftists headed by Allende (36.7% of the vote), conservatives headed by Jorge Alessandri (35.3% of the vote), and what we could call New Dealers, headed by Radomiro Tomic (28% of the vote). The two losers thus were supported by 63.3% of the electorate, of whom 85% turned out to vote.

No candidate had a majority, and by law the Chilean congress had to choose between the two leaders. Tomic was out, though his fairly progressive Christian Democrats made up the biggest party in the congress. Much as the congressional majority might have preferred conservative Alessandri to the radical Allende, it could only expect popular anger if it violated the Chilean tradition of confirming the frontrunner—Allende. Even so, before voting him in, the congressional majority first exacted stipulations which they hoped would prevent Allende from communizing Chile—a Statute of Guarantees to continue the right to vote, freedom of the press, freedom of opinion, freedom of education and the general preservation of all of Chile's strong democratic traditions.

# The Legal Red

Chile since 1970—an example of what can happen to a democracy when no political party has a majority.

There was a tacit understanding that it would be illegal to create a militia, which the Chilean armed forces feared would be raised as the personal armed force of any communist president. With these guarantees, the congress awarded the presidency to Allende, and he took office on Nov. 5, 1970.

Allende—under what he called a "Popular Unity" government of six small leftist parties—promptly pushed forward a program to socialize Chile as if he had won an LBJ-type landslide. As is usual with the splendid names people give themselves, popular unity was exactly what Allende never had. He put communists in charge of the economy. A radical Maoist was given the foreign office, which promptly recognized Cuba and Red China. The Agricultural Ministry went to a graduate of Fidel Castro's land reform institute, Jacques Concholl, who started to turn Chile's vast estates into huge state-run collective farms. A socialist newspaper editor was named Minister of the Interior, and thus the boss of the police. A Radical Party man (the mildest party behind Allende) was appointed Minister of Defense.

Many members of the middle and upper classes had started to leave Chile as soon as the September election results were in. Now the exodus increased. Business leaders, industrialists, newspaper publishers, lawyers, professional men, artists and writers fled in droves, taking as many of their goods and chattels as they could. In a few months, Chile's monetary reserves dropped \$100 million as privately-held bank accounts were transferred into safe currencies.

At first, this drain was paid little heed. The "Popular Unity" government felt heady with the new wine of imminent change.

The opposition, meanwhile, kept telling themselves that the communists had only captured the executive branch of the government, and that the democratic guarantees would yet shackle the revolution.

But the Marxists were sure they could change all that quickly enough. Allende introduced legislation to cancel the Statute of Guarantees. It called for a new constitution that would abolish the congress and set up a pliant one-house body.

He knew it could not pass the legislature, but he told a reporter in January 1971 that when and if the congress rejected it he would put it to a vote of the people and win hands down.

He had already prepared legislation to nationalize copper, steel and coal and to solidify government control of Chile's

LONDON DAILY EXP./PICTORIAL PARADE



Pres. Salvador Allende, Chile's communizer.

nitrate resources. He unearthed a 1930 law that allowed the government to take over any business that might be in severe financial trouble, that might be involved in scandal, or that was "injurious to the national interest." He applied these pliable standards time after time to take over businesses, starting with a major textile company. A bill to nationalize the banks was in the works.

"Now then, Regis," he told French leftist intellectual Regis Debray in a lengthy interview, "are we or are we not seeking the path that leads to socialism?"

For Allende the path was always clear. "As for the bourgeois State . . . we are seeking to overcome it. To overthrow it!" But he admitted that would take time. Chile would have to pass through a reformist period first in which the lot of workers would be improved and the land collectivized.

Hardly anybody faulted his zeal to improve the lot of Chile's poor in many ways. One of his first actions as president was to inaugurate a free milk program



# Revolution in Chile

for infants. He standardized the size of bread loaves to eliminate price juggling. A start was made on public housing. The inflation rate, which had reached 35% in 1970, was blunted with a price freeze that kept it to 11% by the following May. Industrial wages rose steeply, 30% to 65%. Food imports increased sharply.

Within weeks of taking office, Allende launched a massive land reform program and by January 1971 his Land Reform Corporation had taken over 65 estates, including what Allende called the world's largest, 1.25 million acres. In all, he planned to expropriate 16 million acres and resettle 70,000 families by the time his term ended in 1976.

Not all of this was as revolutionary as it was highhanded—though to the militant left among Allende's supporters it wasn't highhanded enough. Land reform was already in the works for Chile. The previous regime under Christian Democrat President Eduardo Frei (who supported Tomic in the 1970 elections) had worked for six years on a land reform scheme to break up feudal estates and give land-hungry peasants farms of their own. An orderly program for nationalizing U.S. and other foreign-owned copper mines had been drawn up. Chile would pay compensation under the Frei plan, realizing that she needed continuing support of foreign capital to prosper.

High copper prices in the world market had permitted Frei to accumulate a Chilean nest egg of over \$400 million in hard currencies. Before Tomic lost the 1970 elections, Frei had felt that as a sort of Chilean New Dealer he had a sound program and he thought that Tomic would win. He probably would have, if former President Alessandri had not entered the race, too. Allende had run six times before and the best he'd done was to come close to Alessandri in 1958.

Among the most extreme supporters of Allende was a militant youth group known as MIR. Now, while Allende was grabbing millions of farming acres for the government, MIR and many land-hungry peasants were impatient to take land for themselves. They all felt they had a license to stake out their own acres in the farm belts.

MIR organized squatter movements in remote areas of the country. Indians simply bit chunks out of huge estates and set up homesteads. Results were predictably kooky. One young man of 26, "Commandante Pepe," boasted that he



A Santiago view of the nationwide protests against Allende's government which led to an army takeover of law and order in Chile last November.

had seized a million acres near the Argentine frontier. He threatened to use it as a base for armed action against the "real" enemy, the Chilean army. Allende was already fearful that hostile Argentine generals would seize on any pretext to invade Chile and remove their radical neighbor. He was equally fearful that the MIR hotheads would alienate the Chilean army, whose support Allende was wooing. With Allende's approval the army went into the hills and cleaned "Pepe" out.

Allende knew he had to keep the army friendly at best, politically neutral at least. His two predecessors, Frei and Alessandri, had neglected the armed services, kept pay scales low and provided little new hardware for the generals. The new president promptly hiked army salaries higher than anyone else's. He spent precious foreign exchange for the purchase of new military equipment in the place where Chile had always bought her arms, the United States. He

*(Turn to next page)*





Allende's "Popular Unity" leftists never had popular unity. At left, above, is a radical pro-Allende demonstration of "Youth

## CONTINUED The Legal Red Revolution in Chile

regularly appeared to review military parades.

But the president's shrewdest move came in picking a new army commander. He did *not* choose a leftist officer, but selected a regular who was in line for the job anyway. Later, when Allende was in bad trouble, his deference to military tradition served him well.

Meanwhile, he used the executive power to the hilt, and by April of 1971 had laid a careful groundwork for communizing the nation. He continued to nationalize more industries—by new laws if he could get them through congress, and by old laws if he could not.

He tightened government controls over such private businesses as he did not yet plan to nationalize. The congress refused to pass his bill to nationalize the banks, but by April he was well on his way to taking over credit institutions anyway. He simply offered shareholders a generous sum of government money for their stock. By now he was printing paper money by the ream. Fearing eventual expropriation without compensation, they gladly sold. Soon the government had bought control of eight major banks, and others followed.

Massive social welfare programs endeared Allende to more of the poor. Early in 1971, one poll showed that 89% of working women thought life under Allende was good. He had appeased the

army and raised the hopes of the peasantry.

Temporarily, the fears and hostilities of the middle and upper classes were dampened by Allende's respect—to date—for the Chilean constitution. Though he sought to scrap it, he honored it while it remained. The press was still visibly free, and Allende was regularly pilloried in the columns of opposition papers.

Local elections were set for April 4, 1971, with "Popular Unity" candidates in all or most of them. Allende's government ran a campaign for them with something of the flavor of Hitler's campaign at the time of the Reichstag fire. Rumors spread of reactionary plots, counterplots, coups and mass murders. Every billboard in Santiago presented the specter of a pending violent, rightist, counterrevolution by the "fascist" opposition. Christian Democrats were blamed for everything gone wrong and likely to go wrong, including a train wreck.

When the local elections were over, "Popular Unity" candidates had won 49.7% of the vote. The combination of social changes and political terror had given Allende's men 13% more of the vote than he'd pulled in 1970. But he had failed to get a majority for his candidates. Popular unity was not his, and he could not risk putting a new constitution up to a general vote, or try to establish a rubber-stamp "People's

Assembly" in the place of the congress.

The April 4, 1971, election turned out to be the high point of Allende's regime so far. After that, things started downhill. The congress approved copper mine nationalization, and many of the top managers and engineers promptly left the country. Copper production dipped, and by the end of the year fell far short of the 1.2 million tons that the previous government had expected for 1971. Unemployment soared from 180,000 the previous fall to 300,000. The squatters' reign on the big estates began to hurt food production and violence erupted on some of the farms. The price of food imports soared.

Allende ignored these premonitions. On May 21, he went before congress to deliver a blunt blueprint for a socialist society to be achieved without violence and under the mantle of legality. The means of production were to be socialized. Allende cited the pending nationalization of copper and the accomplished takeover of steel, iron, coal, nitrates and textiles, as well as the seizure of one major publishing house, as examples of progress. Land reform would continue beyond the one thousand estates confiscated in Allende's first six months. The takeover of the credit system was to be completed, inflation curbed, social programs expanded, individual liberties respected. In sum, Allende promised something to everybody and for a while he seemed to be delivering.





against fascism." At right, anti-Allende protests of April 1972, a prelude to the bigger November demonstrations.

On the first anniversary of his election, Allende's ledger looked good. The poor were eating better than they ever had. A start had been made on improving squalid housing conditions. Business sputtered, but continued.

Strikes marred the newly nationalized copper mines, but Allende managed to settle a few by granting hefty wage hikes. Fidel Castro, on a visit to Chile, took care of the rest by berating balky miners for putting their personal concerns ahead of the state's. Indeed, Castro's visit was a bonanza. The militant left, especially MIR, had been increasingly irritated by

Allende's "legal" approach to revolution. Fidel's voluble charisma pacified them and Allende's prestige soared in his own camp. But Castro did not like what he saw. "If you don't get these people under control," he told Allende, meaning the opposition, "the revolution is not going to succeed." And when Castro left after a month's stay he seemed to take a good portion of Allende's luck with him.

By November, food and consumer goods shortages were widespread and middle class discontent close to boiling over. Supplies were erratic and irregular. Cooking oil, butter, chicken and beef

were hard to get, so were spare parts for buses and automobiles. Allende had just about exhausted his monetary reserves on food purchases and had little left to invest in permanent growth. He was actually living off the fat of previous administrations and printing-press money.

Chile's debt soared to \$2.3 billion. With half of the nation's creditors in the United States, Allende's refusal to pay any compensation to American firms undermined his credit abroad. So did his novel argument that U.S. firms owed Chile a kickback out of business done in earlier years. In Washington, Secretary of State Rogers warned that Chile wouldn't get any more loans if she didn't at least offer to pay for seized properties.

The workers and farmers soon began to gripe. The peasants didn't like the bureaucrats sent out to organize big estates into collective farms. They felt betrayed that the government was taking the land itself and had not issued a single land deed to any peasant. Workers began to chafe under the political control imposed on state-run factories and the hours of "voluntary" work demanded from them.

On the night of Dec. 1, 1971, some 5,000 angry middle-class housewives marched through Santiago's suburbs banging pots and pans in protest against food shortages. It became known as the "March of the Empty Pots." Street riots spread as leftist goons stomped the women and gangs of rightist youths re-



Soviet Presidium Chairman N. V. Podgorny marches Allende before guard of honor at Moscow airport. "Chile loves you," said Allende, in a pitch for money he didn't get.



taliated. An angered pot and pan brigade marched to the presidential palace and smashed window panes with rocks.

In the turbulent week that followed, Allende imposed martial law and police swung night sticks to break up rioters. When it was over, 96 persons had been hurt and 1,600 arrested. Allende had taken over three radio stations, closed down a newspaper and, dependably, blamed "fascists" for starting the whole thing. The communists threatened to put 150,000 militiamen into the streets to protect the "revolutionary government." But at night, the housewives kept banging their pots.

On Dec. 8, Allende officially admitted he was in trouble. He announced that the government would take over food distribution and nationalize the three largest wholesale distributors and (as a sort of aside) all car rental agencies. Foreign currency exchanges were shut down to avoid a financial panic. Chile reneged on its foreign debt payments, and asked its creditors to reschedule them. A full-blown economic crisis had arrived.

Allende lost two crucial by-elections in January 1972. Congressional opponents grew bolder and passed a law to shackle the government's nationalization program. Allende ignored the bill, but proceeded with greater caution in his drive to take over 91 more key industries and businesses.

New strains showed up in the eight small political parties now supporting Allende. One party quit and then there were seven. The others quarreled with each other.

The orthodox communists, followers of the Moscow line, approved of a little caution. They feared that the Chinese and Castro oriented hotheads would bring on a national showdown too soon, while almost two-thirds of the country was against Allende and the army hadn't been won over yet. Better to pacify the opposition a bit until Allende could complete their legal disorganization and their economic ruin—and gain more army support. The official communists emerged as the government's "conservatives," while the left wing of Allende's own Socialist Party took a sharp turn toward the militant left and the MIR. Small-scale guerrilla warfare in the countryside spilled over into the cities.

Meanwhile, the shortages grew worse. Meat was on sale only twice a week. Corner newsstands were out of cigarettes, and hotels out of milk. Housewives beat pots again. The middle class organized a massive protest to march past a building where a U.N. development conference was in session, but police kept demonstrators a mile away. The government trotted out its stable of

stale charges against rightist plotters and arrested a handful of officers to make the charges stick. But that didn't bring the feuding Marxist partners together. Increasingly, new left and old left squared off. The communists fought for law and order against the unruly MIR. Early in May, the communist mayor of Concepcion broke up a MIR attempt to disrupt an opposition rally. There was bloodshed, one death, dozens of wounded. Radicals demanded the mayor's ouster. Allende stuck with the communists in defending the mayor's behavior. Nor did the old line communists' policy to back up a bit when in trouble stop there. They began to demand a slowdown in nationalization and greater reliance on private enterprise to meet the economic crisis. They suggested that Allende might now bring

UPI



Gen. Prats, Allende's appointee as head of the army, and later a cabinet member.

in a general or two to stabilize the government.

Throughout 1972, Allende's grip on things faded. There were massive protests against him in April. Black market operations soared. Scarce goods and food were bought up by the well-to-do while the poor found necessities hard to find and entwined in governmental red tape. The official dollar value of the Chilean *escudo* dropped to less than a third of its 1970 exchange rate, with so few takers that it was worth only a sixth of that on the black market. In two years, the price of a Chevrolet in Chile increased tenfold. As food imports dwindled and the economics ministry froze the price of domestic food below market value, outlying independent farmers held onto what they grew. The state farms were totally inadequate.

Allende faced two choices: add rationing to the woes of the people, or remove price controls. He chose to end price controls, and in nothing flat the inflation rate burst all previous bounds. It had been 100% in the first three quarters of 1972. In the last quarter it was 164%. By then the price of eggs had tripled since Allende took over. The same

for potatoes. Milk had nearly tripled, cheese was up six times over its 1970 price and lettuce more than ten times. Allende's earlier wage hikes were valueless, and it hardly helped when he later doubled wages on Oct. 1, 1972.

Before then, Allende found himself attacked from right and left. Police uncovered a militant leftist plot to kill the president and had to shoot it out with a "National Liberation Army" radical group. In late August, 130,000 shopkeepers shut down their stores for a day. Allende declared a temporary state of emergency. When it was lifted, right-wing students clashed with police in Santiago and one student was killed.

But Allende's hold on a large body of workers remained strong. Last September, 700,000 Chilean workers marched through downtown Santiago, chanting "Allende, Allende, the people will defend you." Class was being pitted against class. Confrontations between workers and the residents of the well-to-do Barrio Alto suburbs increased. Members of MIR roamed through suburban streets, smashing cars and windows. The middle class retaliated by forming vigilante groups, collecting arms and patrolling their neighborhoods in cars.

In the countryside, a sedate form of minor guerrilla war had sputtered for months. MIR had organized roving bands to raid private estates. Meanwhile, peasants formed "Guardia Blanca" units which attacked big collective farms. There was more noise than substance to much of this—yet only Chile's long tradition of internal stability under law and compromise prevented the situation from erupting into more violence and bloodshed.

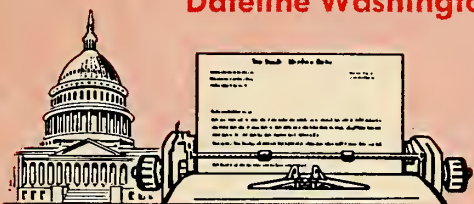
On Oct. 11, operators of small trucking firms in the south went on strike against government plans to set up a state-run trucking company. Soon, 50,000 owner-drivers were out and the nation's distribution system bogged down.

The entire middle class joined in the protest. Storekeepers shuttered shop windows. Pharmacies, bank employees, engineers, copper mine supervisors, taxi owners and airline pilots stopped work and demonstrated. Doctors and lawyers voted for a 48-hour strike. In a week, 200,000 people were out. Allende went on the air and warned that Chile was "on the brink of civil war." Gun-toting sailors rode as guards on commandeered supply trucks. Rightists blew up rail lines. A Molotov cocktail narrowly missed a school bus. A student died in an exchange of gunfire. Police fired so many tear gas grenades into demonstrating mobs that a pall hung over Santiago for a week. Heavy water cannon were brought in to drench and disperse crowds.

(Continued on page 42)



## Dateline Washington . . .



## WOMEN'S "RIGHTS" IN TROUBLE? HELP FOR GIFTED CHILDREN! WOMEN AS BREADWINNERS.

The equal rights amendment for women, which looked like a sure thing when approved by Congress last year, appears to be in trouble again.

The proposed 27th Amendment to the Constitution states: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." Women's rights groups had long campaigned for this clause, and there was optimism that it would be approved by the required 38 states in 1973.

However, despite support by President Nixon, the amendment has run into strong opposition from conservative women who've been arguing that the Constitutional prohibition against sex discrimination could also lead to drafting of women into the armed forces and to invalidating the statutes which require men to support their families.

Some 30 states have ratified the amendment, and about half as many have rejected it.

Almost lost in the welter of Congressional bills calling for help to the underprivileged sectors of American society is a rare piece of legislation seeking a special hand for gifted and talented children.

Blessed with uncommon intelligence or creativeness, these children are, in fact, deprived of the right to an education equal to their abilities and capabilities, say the advocates of the legislation.

According to the Office of Education, only 4% of an estimated 2 million outstanding children get expert guidance. One state study indicated that 18% of the high school dropouts were gifted students. Only 22 states are doing something--often very little--in this area. "Clearly this is a waste of a most valuable national resource," points out Sen. Jacob Javits (N.Y.), who introduced the legislation.

The measure is aimed at filling a gap in our nation's educational system.

American men may still be the king of their castles, but increasingly, more of their wives are footing the bill. The 1970 census reveals that of 44 million husband-wife families polled, women were the chief breadwinners in 7.4% of the families, up from 5.7% in 1960.

The average principal wage-earning wife in 1970 was better educated and better paid than her counterpart in 1960, but not necessarily better employed, with 22% in clerical positions, 21% in technical or professional fields, but only 4% in administrative or managerial jobs. These statistics reflect little change from the 1960 figures. In 1970, one-third of these women had high school diplomas and 17% had college degrees, as compared with the 28% high school and 12% college graduates in 1960.

Meanwhile, of the families tallied in 1970, only about 61% of the men were wage earners, as compared to 66% ten years ago.

### PEOPLE AND QUOTES

#### VIETNAM-GOODBYE

"Never, never I will ask again American military troops to come back to Vietnam." President Nguyen Van Thieu.

#### DEMOCRACY TOO SLOW

"Now, I am in favor of American democracy--for Americans. But it is recognized that democracy is slow, painfully slow--and the people of a developing country have to move fast." Carlos Romulo, Philippine Foreign Sec'y.

#### CUBA--STATUS QUO

"Our policies toward Cuba remain unchanged as we have seen no evidence of change in Cuban policies. . . ." William P. Rogers, Sec'y of State.

#### FARM GOAL

"We want to keep the farmer on his land and the government off." President Nixon.

#### EUROPE IMPORTANT

"Sound relations with Europe remain the linchpin of American foreign policy as we search for world peace and prosperity." Walter Stoessel, Jr., Asst. Sec'y of State.

#### INDIA'S GROWING PAINS

"Here in India there are, well, 550 million people trying to move from one age to another, so you simply cannot do it without upset." Prime Minister Gandhi, India.

#### EUROPE REGIONAL?

"Europeans have become more isolationist and exert little more than a regional influence." George Ball, Ex-Under Sec'y of State.

#### THE GOLDA RULE

"We wouldn't be here if it weren't for the U.S." Golda Meir, Prime Minister, Israel.



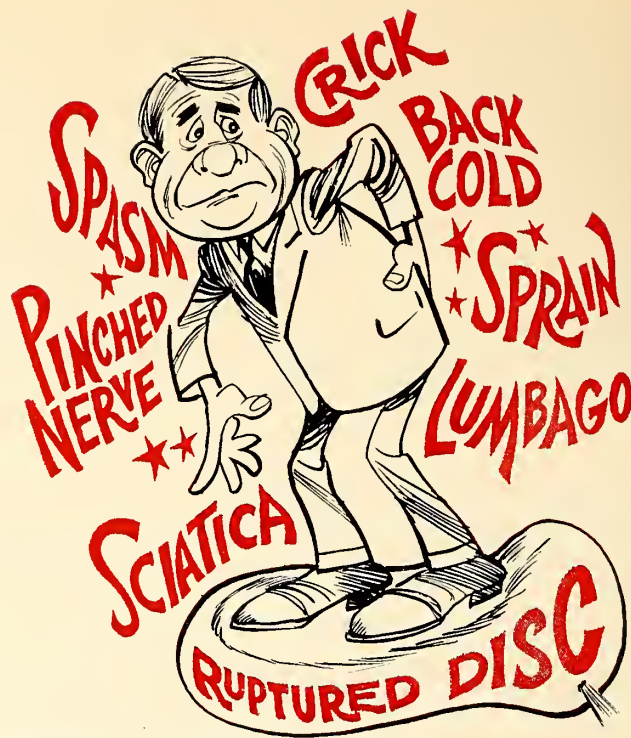
ANYONE WHO ever had a bad back (and that's almost everyone) has shared the same social experience, too. It isn't enough that he can barely navigate, or becomes locked in painful spasms and grotesque postures that force him into contortions to make the simplest movements. The "sympathy" he gets from others is to hear endless accounts of other people's former agonies, of how the doctors cut them up, or encased them, or debated and disagreed on what caused their back problems or what to do about them. The victim also hears all kinds of well-intentioned misinformation, old wives' tales and private remedies for back ailments.

The human spine is such an endlessly complex piece of engineering that trouble with it produces an enormous variety of symptoms, agony and conversation. A human design-engineer would shudder at the specifications for the spine and its functions. It combines a central communications trunkline with a flexible support column for a tower, a chassis for an unwheeled vehicle and a mast for a derrick. Furthermore, the Chief Engineer simply jerry-rigged our backs out of parts of an earlier model that was made for quite different use. He did a good job, too, but (groan!) not a perfect one.

Probably the biggest problem we have with our backs flows from the fact that the original spine was engineered to support no weight at all (in fish), and then as a horizontal suspension cable for creatures that walked on four legs. Later, some remote ancestor got up on his hind legs and turned the cable into a column by piling the weight on vertically. At the same time, he altered the whole pattern of leverages related to posture and body movements. In a pinch, we remember how it used to be. One of the first things we instinctively do when our backs bother us is to start using our arms for supports again—with canes or crutches or by simply holding to any nearby solid support.

Our spines have made enormous adaptations since the first vertebrate took his front legs off the ground, but we are basically still using a suspension cable for a column as our main body support. The painful mischief caused by a so-called "slipped" spinal disc is largely a direct result of our use of a modified clothesline as a telephone pole, and of the extreme leverages we apply to it as compared to four-legged animals.

As recently as 1930, nobody ever heard of slipped discs. Today, the realization has dawned that probably more than half of all minor and major human back troubles are caused by them. This includes untold slipped discs that are never diagnosed. The victims call it "lumbago," or a "cold in the back," or a



"Slipped" (actually, ruptured) discs cause most back pains.

## Almost Everyone Has Back Trouble

"sprain," or a "crick," or a "muscle spasm" or a "pinched nerve" and just wait it out without ever going to a doctor. Sure enough, it may go away—and perhaps come again another day. If there is one beauty in having a slipped disc, it is that given a chance it may heal itself, for it isn't so much displaced as it is damaged or deformed. A few days careful rest—with or without artificial support—may heal some discs. A year or so in a plaster cast may be needed for others. For still others, surgery is "indicated," as the doctors say, meaning "have it, or else!"

The main gross feature of the spine is that the 33 vertebrae are rigid bones stacked on one another, with spaces between most of them. The spaces are partially occupied by something softer—the discs—which allow flexibility, lubrication and shock absorption.

The second gross feature is that there are really two columns welded together. The nerves of the spinal cord do not run through the main support column, but through a channel in a protruding arm of each vertebra. Projecting jagged bones cleverly articulate during all body motions to protect the nerve trunk where it passes from one vertebra to the next or

sends off branches. There can be no discs here, as they would obstruct the nerve cord.

The second, and bulkier, column is more solid. Each vertebra lends its main body to it, and between the main bodies of neighboring vertebrae are the softer discs.

A spinal disc at rest is shaped something like a piece in a checker game, but it has an outer skin and is filled with fluid. As we move about, the liquid-filled discs stretch and compress under stress, and change shape to allow the spine to bend as need be. The discs are obviously the most vulnerable parts of the column, being the softest and the most subject to wear and tear. Because we pile the weight on vertically and do most of our bending from the waist, the pressure and wear and tear are greater on the discs in the lower spine. Luckily, the nerves in the spinal cord are fewer where the strain is greater.

Every inch or so, on the way down the back, the nerve trunk sends off branches of nerves into other parts of the body, to pick up sensations and control motion. Very low in the back, the few remaining nerves exit from the spine and divide into two branches. One runs down the



right leg, the other down the left. These are the sciatic nerves. If you get sciatica (a painful inflammation of the sciatic nerve) in either leg, it is usually traceable to trouble at the exit from the spine.

When a person is four or five years old, the bottom four vertebrae, just about where he sits, fuse into a single, nearly rigid piece—the coccyx—pronounced “koksix.” If people had tails, this is where they’d start. The next five vertebrae (going up) also fuse during childhood into a bone called the sacrum. This is the main bottom bone of the spine. It fits into the pelvic bone (also known as the ilium) like a keystone into an arch. When you have trouble with the fit of the sacrum into the ilium you notify your friends that you have sacroiliac problems. From there on up, each vertebra is quite separate from its neighbors. The next five, which are the largest and strongest in the spine, comprise the “lumbar spine,” or lower back. The next 12 are called the “thoracic spine,” which is behind the chest. The last seven, the smallest of the bunch, are called the “cervical spine,” which is in the upper back and neck.

The vertebrae are held together by ligaments, cartilage and muscle. The muscles of the entire trunk—front and back, as well as those of the legs and upper arms—are part of the total support and movement operation. It is not unusual to trace back trouble to a general loss of muscle tone across the front of the abdomen, or to any lopsidedness in leg support (even if it causes no perceptible limp), in hip support or in abdominal support. The favoring of a hernia, or surgery on one side, may produce lopsided abdominal support.

The four curves in your spine, from front to back, act like the arches of a bridge, helping the spine hold up to 16 times as much weight as it could if it were straight as an arrow. The curves also serve as a spring, cushioning your brain from the repeated jarrings of your footsteps.

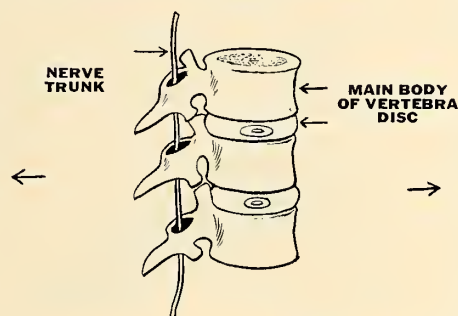
To bring an end to this junior course in spinal anatomy, each disc is bonded to the vertebrae above and below it. With tough skins and squishy insides, the discs flatten and push out of shape under pressure of normal body movements and loads. They resume their normal shape when pressure is removed (or if they fail to, you have trouble). Trouble can originate with the discs when they are subject to too much distorting strain or are held in a distorted position too long. Troubles elsewhere may produce disc problems as their end product.

The skin of a disc is tough gristle. The inside is about 80% water, 20% pulp—at age 30 or so. By age 60 it has dried out a bit, to only about 70% water, which is why people may get shorter when they age.



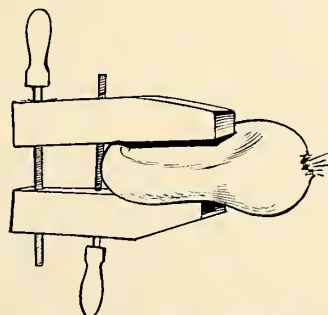
Therapies for slipped discs include corsets and rest (not shown), medication, traction, encasement, surgery, exercise, prayer.

Half or more of us will have disc problems sometime in our lives—ranging from trivial to terrible. The pain may involve not only the back, but the legs and other parts. Many back afflictions formerly identified as separate troubles have been narrowed down to variations or complications of disc troubles.



The general idea of the plan of the vertebrae, nerve trunk and sac-like discs.

A generation back, people knew about “lumbago”—excruciating pains in the lower back. They knew about sciatica—which may feel like a hot wire all or part way down either leg.



“Slipped discs” don’t slip, they distort and rupture under uneven stress, strain. Most, but not all, can heal themselves if relieved of strain and given a rest.

Not until about 1933 did two American doctors, William J. Mixter and Joseph S. Barr, realize that lumbago and sciatica are just different forms of the

same problem, that both are caused by slipped discs—which is a bad phrase.

Discs don’t really “slip.” In their normal motion, they behave like a grape when you squeeze it a little. But squeeze them too much and they deform or—also like a grape—they pop open. A “slipped” disc actually splits, ruptures or herniates when it is squeezed too hard by lifting, bending or moving. Short of popping open, part of it may temporarily develop a bubble-like deformity. How much pressure is too much? It varies from person to person. Some doctors insist that weak disc walls are inherited. Others assert that no disc will rupture unless it’s subjected to repeated mistreatment—improper lifting, bending and the like. A third school holds that everyone who insists on walking on two legs instead of four is a candidate for the problem. There’s probably some truth in all of these theories.

The rupture can occur on any side of a disc. If it ruptures on the side toward your stomach you may have only local back pain. Depending on how serious the rupture is and how deflated the disc becomes, the pain can range anywhere from an unpleasant ache to absolute agony. But it will only hurt in your back.

If the disc ruptures toward the skin of your back, that’s the side where the nerve column is located. It may press on nerves, or the pulpy matter that squirts out of the disc is likely to enter the spinal canal. Thanks to the interference with nerves, pain or numbness felt in other parts of the body may occur, depending on which disc pops. Seven or eight times out of ten, the disc rupture occurs between lumbar vertebrae, near the bottom of the back, where the spinal cord has sent off most of its branches and has dwindled down to nothing much more than the sciatic nerves.

When the disc pulp presses against a sciatic nerve, a leg will hurt until the pressure is relieved. How bad a pain depends on how much disc material is ex-



## Almost Everyone Has Back Trouble

truding into the spinal canal and how hard. In some cases, the pain will shoot right down to the toes. In others, it will be a dull ache in the buttocks, or along the back of the thigh. In yet others, there will be pain in the back and numbness on one side or in the sole of a foot or in the toes. Some slipped disc victims will have no backache at all, just pain or numbness somewhere along the leg.

Less often, one can have disc trouble in the middle and upper portions of the back. When the slipped disc is in the neck, it's called torticollis. This shows itself as a pain in the neck, or the upper back, and in one shoulder or arm or the other. Slipped discs a little farther down can cause pains around the upper or middle chest, which you can easily mistake for heart trouble or pleurisy. Sometimes the affected parts don't hurt, but they're numb.

In most cases, slipped discs can be directly blamed for only part of the pain they cause. When a disc ruptures or simply deforms, the surrounding muscles try to hold the vertebrae in the accustomed position, which is just about impossible. They end up rigid as a board—in spasm, the doctors say. That hurts, too. Other muscles try to come to their aid and they, too, end up in spasm. Before long, a good part of the back structure is involved.

Muscle spasms, and the almost paralyzed positions that a back victim may find himself stuck in until he contorts himself out of them, may also be involuntary checks against passing through a position in which the extruded matter of a deformed disc will bear too hard on the nerves. The manner in which spasms will permit assuming some positions, but absolutely prohibit others, strongly suggests that they are sometimes defenses against doing something harmful or very painful.

After a few days, with any luck, a disc trouble victim may feel normal again. If that happens, he probably didn't have much of a rupture to begin with. Maybe it was only the bubbly beginning of a disc rupture. When the victim limits his motions this can relieve the pressure on the disc, and the disc may resume its proper position. If it takes a week or so before the last twinge is gone, the rupture is probably real enough, but small. The disc wall heals and the pulpy matter that may have squirted out of the disc dissolves naturally.

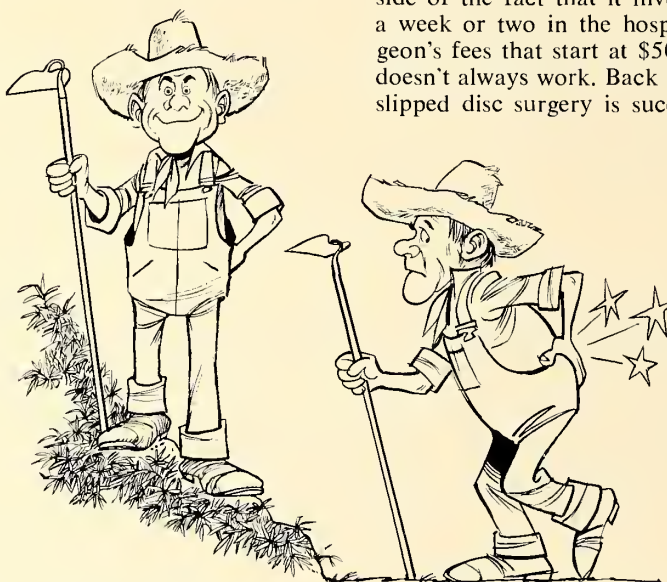
Mother Nature will usually do the necessary repair work, given enough time and the proper conditions. So a doctor's first course of action, when confronted with a patient who has no more than a "routine" slipped disc, is usually "conservative therapy," a fancy way of ordering nothing much. The doctor is likely

to tell his patient to take it easy, or to wear a simple girdle for a while, or at most to go to bed for a bit. He may also prescribe muscle relaxant pills or injections. In 85% of the cases of slipped discs, conservative therapy is sufficient.

If the pain continues, the usual next step is to provide a rugged support for the back and abdomen to relieve or prevent pressure on the disc. A minimum support helps bear the load. A maximum support prevents harmful motions by largely immobilizing the patient. Some doctors swear by medical corsets. Others insist on nothing less than a plaster cast encasing one from hips to armpits. Still others hospitalize their patients and

back surgery. Out of every 1,000 operations, 22 are done on the back in connection with disc problems. Surgeons perform two basic types of back operations. In one, they go into the spine to cut or scrape away the pulpy matter that's come through the disc rupture. In the other, they take a small piece of bone from elsewhere in the body—the shin is a favorite spot—and insert it between the two vertebrae to replace the disc. Both vertebrae attach themselves to the bone graft and the joint is eliminated, hopefully along with the pain. This makes a solid block of at least two adjoining vertebrae and the space between, and is called fusing the spine. It permanently reduces the flexibility of the spine.

The main problem with surgery—outside of the fact that it involves at least a week or two in the hospital and surgeon's fees that start at \$500—is that it doesn't always work. Back experts claim slipped disc surgery is successful about



Spinal curvature often comes from unmatched leg length.

try to ease the pressure by attaching weights to the legs. That's traction. Traction is losing popularity among the experts. Some cite studies showing it would take a lot more weight than any doctor normally uses to pull the vertebrae apart even the smallest fraction of an inch. On the other hand, they recognize traction as a terrific way to get a disc patient to lie in bed immobile, whether he likes it or not, so that his back can heal itself.

There are still more drastic steps to take, if the pain continues. One of the newer ones is called sclerotherapy. This amounts to injecting a fluid into the spine that very quickly dissolves the pulpy matter that's been squirted out of a ruptured disc, removing the pressure on the spinal cord and speeding the formation of scar tissue, which seals the split disc wall. The proponents of sclerotherapy are wildly enthusiastic about it, but it has yet to gain much headway among most back specialists.

If nothing else works, there's always

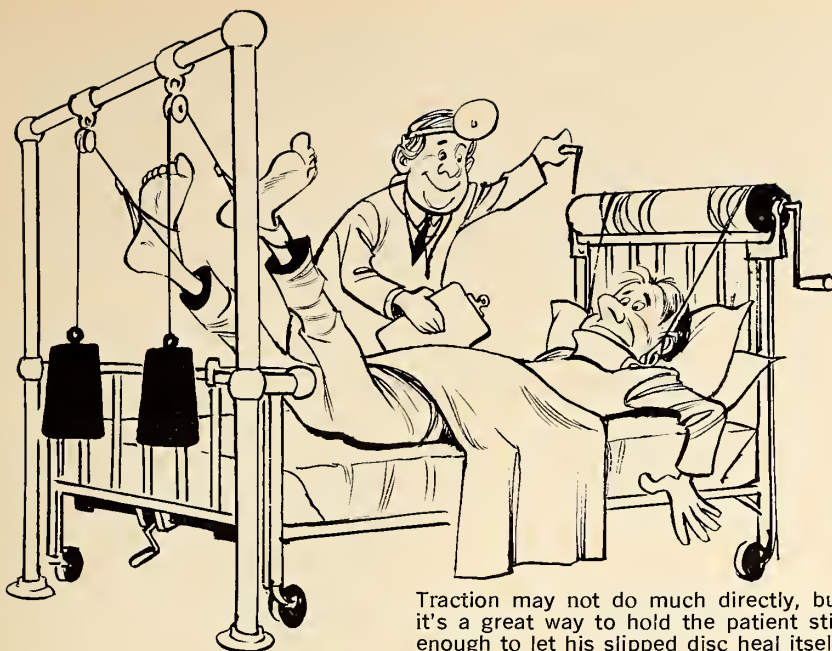
80% of the time, but they don't specify whether the operation is a success from their point of view or the patient's. I've heard of more than one case where the patient came out of the operation with almost as much pain as he had when he went in. Even when the operation does relieve all or most of the pain, the patient has no guarantee that he won't have to go under the knife again someday. Most back specialists warn their patients that if they've had trouble with one disc, that probably means the others are weak, too.

Discs can plague just about anyone over the age of ten. Before that, backs are so flexible that only external injury is likely to cause a disc problem. If you have a slipped disc, you can at least tell everyone that you're joining a group that includes such notables as Elizabeth Taylor, Frank Gifford and Barry Goldwater.

Statistics show that the people most subject to slipped discs are men over 40. This is when the back starts to lose its flexibility, the extra pounds accumulate and the rate of exercise drops off. Occu-

DRAWINGS BY BOB CLARKE





Traction may not do much directly, but it's a great way to hold the patient still enough to let his slipped disc heal itself.

pation may also have something to do with it. People engaged in very heavy labor seem to have slipped discs more than any other groups, while those who get almost no exercise run second. The group least likely to have disc problems are those who lead active lives that include moderate amounts of medium exercise. But nobody is immune. Tall men are especially likely to have slipped discs, according to Dr. Robert Addison, of Northwestern University Medical School. In a study he quotes, 46% of a group of men with slipped discs were found to be 5'11" or taller, though only 15% of the U.S. male population is that tall. Dr. Addison doesn't offer any theory to account for this, but it's anyone's guess that the leverages in the movements of long bodies more easily exert excess spinal pressures.

Nobody claims to have a sure and permanent cure for slipped discs. One well-known back specialist I talked to—he prefers to remain anonymous and you'll soon see why—inadvertently summed up the disc problem pretty well.

"You know, I have a slipped disc myself," he said, at the end of a long interview.

"What have you done for it?"

"Well, nothing much. Sometimes it feels fine, like I can do anything. Then it will act up for no apparent reason and I'll be practically paralyzed."

"Have you considered surgery?"

He made a face. "Not surgery, no. But I have been considering prayer."

Not all back problems involve discs. About half of all backaches stem from other causes, but a number of these can eventually bring on disc trouble, if left untended.

You'll get arguments on this if you talk to enough specialists, but most back doctors think the largest portion of

minor backaches—the ones we all feel from time to time—begin with muscles that have become too weak to carry out their designated role in support of the spine.

In a weak back, the vertebrae, the discs and the sacrum are bearing more weight and lateral strain than they should, because the muscles are bearing less. This can happen when a person is bedridden for months and his muscles lose their snap. It can happen with insufficient exercise, or from a life of chair sitting, car riding and generalized laziness. It can happen if a person lets his belly go to pot. The stomach muscles are part of the system of muscular reinforcement for the spine, and on top of that a protruding abdomen is a lopsided load.

If this is your problem, the cure is relatively simple: proper exercise. Not a few doctors will suggest an increase in exercise as the first thing to try. Helen Jeanne Thompson, a well-known physiotherapist and author of the book "Overcoming Back Trouble," rates exercise high on the list of backache remedies, and many other authorities agree. But practically every back specialist or therapist has his or her own set of exercises, and may take a dim view of any other exercise program. My guess is that it doesn't matter so much which system you follow, as long as you exercise in a sane manner and not violently enough to cause what you're trying to cure. There's no known way to strengthen vertebrae and cartilage, but stronger muscles to support them have to give your back more overall strength.

Regardless of anyone's pet theory, all-over muscle tone in arms, legs, chest, abdomen and back has to be the ideal—and I'll bet that anyone who is able to get in a lot of walking and swimming

approaches this ideal. For most of us, our general musculature gets flabby as we get older, and we graduate from the simple aches and pains of a weak and tired back to more ominous and less easily remedied conditions.

A related problem is curvature of the spine. The back-to-front curves are normal. Curvature of the spine refers to a side-to-side deviation. It can come from years of bad posture or from years of walking on legs that aren't the same length. That last is much more common than most people think. Eight out of ten people come equipped with legs that don't match. Most of the time, the difference is so slight that it's unnoticeable. When it's enough to matter, the spine curves to make up the difference.

One way to tell if your spine is curved enough to matter is to look in a full-length mirror, while standing relaxed, in your usual posture. Note the difference, if any, between the height of your shoulders. If there's a pronounced difference, chances are you have a curvature problem worth correcting.

Curvature of the spine causes backache because one set of muscles and ligaments is forced to work harder than the other, while some of the discs are slightly deformed. By itself, the pain from a curved spine may be nothing more than a dull ache. But curvature of the spine can set a person up for all sorts of other back problems, including slipped discs.

Curvature of the spine rarely requires surgery (except when serious congenital defects are involved). But some lifelong habits must be changed. The bad posture that probably started the whole thing has to be replaced by good posture. If a short leg is behind the problem, a simple lift in one shoe or a layer of leather tacked onto the heel will work wonders. Don't doctor yourself. A physician will be able to determine which leg is short and by how much. He can write a prescription telling your shoemaker just what to do.

A person who has a pain near the bottom of his back might say his sacroiliac is acting up. The sacrum is held in place in the ilium by some muscles and ligaments. If there's any place in the back most subject to wear and tear, this is the spot. Here's where the weight of the upper body is transferred to the legs. Whenever you lift something heavy, this is the area that feels it most. If you do a lot of bending and twisting, you can bet the ligaments that hold your sacrum and your ilium together are doing a lot of moaning and groaning.

Eventually, the sacroiliac ligaments stretch and the joint becomes loose and wobbly. That can happen by the time you're 30, or you might not have to worry about it until after you're 60. Heavy physical labor and violent athletics seem to hasten the process.

When the sacroiliac joint gets wobbly,



## Almost Everyone Has Back Trouble

the back hurts. The bones rub against one another in a way Mother Nature never intended. Local arthritis may set in. The ligaments stretch farther and the muscles strain more to hold everything in place. Sometimes, they go into spasms. A wobbly sacroiliac joint won't repair itself, but if the back gets proper care and rest, it probably won't get any worse. According to some doctors, corsets and straps help. If the joints are far enough gone and the pain is so severe that normal activities are torture, a back specialist may recommend fusion with a bone graft. Thereafter the sacroiliac will be rigid. But whether or not all the pain disappears is something else.

A wobbly sacroiliac joint can lead to a sacroiliac slip. Fortunately, this one can be cured almost instantly—though perhaps only temporarily—with the right sort of treatment. The sacrum literally slips out of its seated position in the ilium, and can usually be resealed by manipulation. According to Dr. David Shuman, of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, proper adjustment by a skilled osteopathic physician or a medical doctor can realign the bones and relieve the pain at once—providing you have a genuine sacroiliac displacement and not something else.

Many a sacroiliac slippage victim has learned to go through a private set of contortions that slip it back—for a while at least. Not a few lie on the floor and manipulate one leg over the opposite shoulder. This is not *my* recommendation, but I've seen a New York man and a Los Angeles woman do it—and *heard* the joint pop back. Sacroiliac slip symptoms are pretty clear-cut: steady pain, in bed or out, standing or sitting, close to the seat of the pants or the area between man's hip pockets—and possibly grotesque changes in posture, such as the shoulders being out of line with the hips when both are level.

A similar thing can (rarely) happen to the vertebrae. An unusual motion or position can cause the spiny fingers of two vertebrae to lock together. Doctors call this one "subluxation." The victim becomes locked in one position until a doctor unjams his vertebrae. He can usually do this by manipulating the back, according to Dr. Shuman. If manipulation fails, surgery may be necessary to remobilize the subluxed victim.

Accidental injuries are of course a common source of back trouble. Broken backs and other severe injuries caused by violent accidents are not our subject. But slipped discs and torn ligaments often start from some maddeningly trivial minor incident, such as sneezing or coughing while in a bad posture, missing a step on the stairs, bearing even a light load while in an awkward posture, or

just looking up at a very high building.

Phil Jackson, a reserve forward for the New York Knicks, twisted his back a little going up for a basketball rebound three years ago. At first, he thought he'd be playing again in a day or so, but he was finished for the season. However the injury started, it turned into a disc problem. Jackson had spinal fusion surgery that summer and he had to sit out the entire next season while he regained his strength. Now he's back, and playing well without pain.

The man or woman who keeps on with his normal activities after even a minor back sprain may be asking for trouble. A day or two of rest is in order and



Some victims have their own pet ways of popping a slipped sacroiliac in place.

you can't get the specialists to argue on this one.

Pregnancy and overweight are two more common sources of back misery. Pregnant women often get backaches and it's easy to see why. The extra weight in front puts a strain on just about every part of the back. Usually, the backaches end after childbirth. But repeated pregnancies can lead to permanently weakened abdominal muscles and to chronic backache.

Men—though immune to pregnancy—should take a look at their own bellies. Fifteen or 20 pounds of stomach flab is exactly the same as a growing baby in the womb. A potbelly will be around longer than nine months, producing backaches of increasing severity and seriousness. The treatment of choice: get rid of the flab.

There are some other causes of backache that have their origins in age, metabolism, the mental state, or physical problems that aren't even faintly related to the spine.

I can remember my grandfather holding his back and complaining of "rheumatiz." Today, we'd call that same trouble arthritis. There are several types that afflict the human back.

We can all count on having osteoarthritis if we live long enough. It's the result of simple wear and tear, as the cartilage between the spiny parts of the

vertebrae wears down. The result is stiffness and pain. It's worse when we get out of bed in the morning. After an hour or so of normal movement, the stiffness eases and so does the pain. A person doesn't have to be old to have osteoarthritis, though it helps. Its onset can occur anytime after age 45. Heat, massage, aspirin, weight reduction (if appropriate) and corsets can all help. But there's no cure.

Rheumatoid arthritis is something else altogether. It is a terrible affliction of many or most joints which usually involves the back only secondarily.

According to Dr. Addison, of Northwestern medical school, another arthritis-like disease that can strike the back is gout. Most of us think of gout as a problem that hits the big toe. But gout, like rheumatoid arthritis, can attack any joint. The pain is acute and it sometimes involves the back. Gout is fairly common. Certain drugs—plus a proper diet—can eliminate almost all of its symptoms. It is caused by faulty metabolism. So is osteoporosis, a back troublemaker for the elderly, especially elderly women. According to Dr. Shuman, the bones become porous and weak. They hurt. Periodic doses of male and female hormones, Dr. Shuman says, seem to help the bones regain some of their former solidity. Otherwise, the disease is treated in the same manner as osteoarthritis, which is chiefly pain relief and artificial support.

Some back pains have nothing to do with the back at all. Whenever a doctor examines a person with back pain, he must consider not only the back, but practically every other major organ. Ac-



It doesn't take much of a load to rupture a disc if leverage is applied "right."

cording to Dr. Addison, what looks like a clear-cut case of back trouble can turn out to be a kidney disorder, an infected or irritated prostate gland, appendicitis, ulcers, various metabolic disorders or a tumor just about anywhere within the trunk, among other things.

These diseases can make your back hurt because of a body trick known as "referred pain." The pain isn't where the trouble is. If you have back pains and a



tendency toward self-diagnosis and self-medication, the phenomenon of referred pain should give you second thoughts. Your doctor may trace a back pain to a completely non-back source.

Expert malingerers and fakers know that if they feign back pain, no doctor can prove they don't have it. Ambulance-chasing lawyers in league with accident victims bent on huge settlements have long been known to recommend back symptoms as one of the best ways to fake or exaggerate injuries in court. Military doctors are often put in a quandary by soldiers reporting back trouble. Is it real, or is it faked to avoid duty or get a discharge? In the absence of positive evidence of some back trouble it is most difficult to decide, and many a wrong medical and legal decision has probably been made on both sides of the question.

There is chronic backache without any acute phase or any detectable cause, which some psychiatrists will say is psychosomatic. They mean that the subconscious mind brings it on, either to earn sympathy or to avoid unpleasant situations. As it usually occurs in neurotically tense people, psychiatrists may say that the affliction isn't real, even though the patient is really suffering it. But this is tricky ground, for the muscular tensions in many neurotic people are quite real, and some such tensions might cause real, physical backache. Scientific training in relaxation, which is hard to find, might cure any "psychosomatic" backache that actually comes from real neurotic tensions. (See: "How to Relax Without Pills," American Legion Magazine, October 1970.)

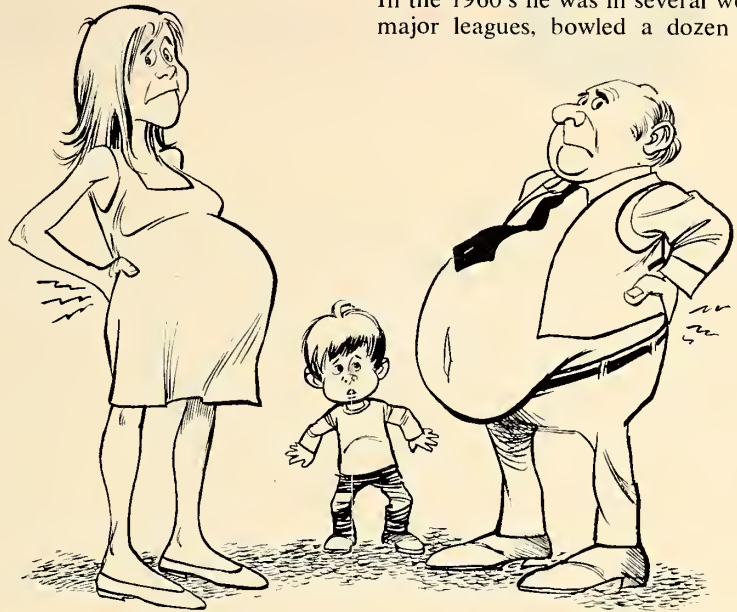
The back is also subject to a number of serious and quite rare afflictions which are outside the scope of this article—except to suggest again that self-diagnosis of persistent backache can be a mistake.

For the average person there are some general rules that can help you keep your back healthy.

First, the doctors all say, don't mistreat your spine. Just about the worst thing a person can do to his back is to bend forward, reach down with his arms, grab something heavy and lift. If the package weighs 50 pounds, the leverage can make that 800 pounds of pressure per square inch on the bones of the lower back. Back injury is likely, and perhaps a hernia at no extra charge. Bend at the knees and lift with the legs. Better yet, get help. There are other things to avoid, if possible. Try not to spend long periods bent forward from the waist. Just your own weight at this leverage increases the pressure on the discs in the lower back in much the same way improper lifting does. In the years when home laundry was done over scrubbing boards, chronic backache was the plague of most women, sooner or later. Also, don't spend long

periods with the head tilted back. That puts a lot of deforming pressure on the discs separating the neck vertebrae.

Second, maintain good posture, which is fairly erect in the absence of any back support. If the posture is good, sitting or standing, the weight the back must bear will be distributed evenly, with all muscles, ligaments and discs doing their share.



Uneven loads, ill-supported by muscle, can strain discs. Pregnancies are one cause. Potbellies in men may last longer than nine months.

Third, keep fit. "Exercise is a wonderful means for obtaining back comfort when used sensibly," writes Helen Thompson in her book about back trouble. Like most physiotherapists, she has her own system of back-strengthening exercises. Which system is best, I don't know. You can find a different one in each of these books (probably in your local library):

"You Are As Young As Your Spine," by Editha Hearn (Doubleday, Garden City, N.Y., 1967, \$4.50); "Overcoming Back Trouble," by Helen Thompson (Prentice-Hall, New York, 1953, \$3.95); "The Bad Back Book," by Jerry Wayne (Delacorte Press, New York, 1972, \$4.95). Of course, if starting one of these exercise programs would radically change the amount of exercise you do, it would be wise to check with your doctor first—and get into it gradually in any event.

A leading internist suggests that the best exercise is any exercise involving the whole body that you already know how to do rhythmically (hence without hurting yourself with clumsy motions). In 1950, one of his patients—a former athlete then at a desk job—presented massive sacroiliac arthritis, a slipped disc, frequent sacroiliac displacement, deformed posture, intense back pain, sciatica and a dragging left leg. He had been

in and out of wheelchairs. He knew how to bowl.

"Start bowling again, even if at first you can't keep the ball on the alley in your present condition," the internist suggested. "If that fails, we'll have to fuse your spine."

The patient started bowling Saturdays, by himself, rolling the ball from a standstill, and scoring games like 56. His back and his bowling progressively improved. In the 1960's he was in several weekday major leagues, bowled a dozen games

each Saturday—and won money in numerous tournaments. In 1971, abdominal surgery sidelined him for a year. His muscles "flabbed," his weight increased and all his old back troubles returned. He donned a surgical corset, returned to bowling and reports he's doing better again in all departments. His doctor said it was a shot in the dark: "Worth trying before surgery. Works sometimes, not others."

Fourth, keep your weight down. If you are overweight, your back is going to have to bear the burden. Chances are overweight is just one aspect of a generally mediocre physical condition. The same habits that lead to excess weight also lead to muscular flabbiness, which is double jeopardy.

Fifth, when you rest, rest properly. Hard mattresses are better than soft ones. A soft mattress or one that sags in the middle forces your back muscles to work even when you're asleep, to hold your spine in its normal shape. Same goes for those pillow-soft chairs. It is common for back sufferers to get relief by sleeping on hard boards. Position also matters. "Sleeping on your stomach," writes Dr. Addison, "is not very good for your back, even on a firm mattress."

Maybe if you do all of these things, you'll have less back trouble than most people.

THE END





Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question . . .

# SHOULD CONGRESS ENACT

**W**ITH THE introduction of the Burke-Hartke legislation, a major focus has finally been given a crisis situation which has developed in our nation's trade policies. Long overdue is a revision of our trade policies which are no longer relevant. Our economy continues to witness rising unemployment, plant closings, firms relocating overseas, historic trade deficits—\$6.4 billion in 1972, and one-way trading patterns.

It is in this context that the Burke-Hartke bill addresses the myth of free trade. Increasingly, trade is becoming a one-way street, with our markets flooded in one industry after another with cheap imports. Barriers in this nation against imports have been significantly dismantled. But while this country retained its commitment to a world of diminishing trade barriers, what we have witnessed is the growing concentration of economic power in Europe behind the high walls of a Common Market, and Japan remains the embodiment of anything but free trade with its all encompassing regulations enforced by a government which is involved in every aspect of the economy.

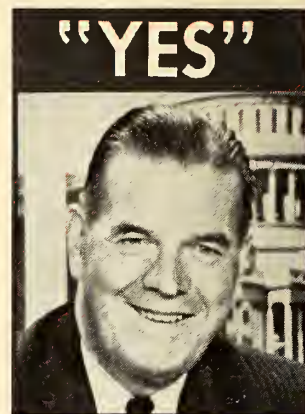
It is interesting to witness the most frequent charge that the opponents of Burke-Hartke make. Supposedly, the bill will trigger a trade war and retaliation. My question is—how can this possibly be the case when we are now the only country with our defenses down? Further, the very existence and dominance of multinational firms in today's business world is the best testimony available to the absence of genuine free trade in the world. Most of the multinationals strongly deny they are overseas because of cheap foreign labor. They claim they must be overseas to sell abroad. This

admits what I have contended all along, i.e., the barriers against free trade established by our trading partners prevent American firms from competing effectively from this country.

With all these advantages, one can readily understand why the multinational concept is growing. Elected representatives have the obligation to be concerned about the jobless labor force, the closed businesses left at home, and further, the growth of economic wealth and power in the hands of fewer giant corporations, free to move capital about the world without government interference.

Consider also, the Burke-Hartke opponents' charge that the domestic consumer will be gouged by the proposed quota system. This argument is challenged by the continued demise of our industries which, if allowed to continue, will give us less choice and more dependence on foreign sources.

The Burke-Hartke bill in its presentation of an alternative way of conducting trade and in its fundamental disagreement and dramatic departure from the present neglected state of our trade policies, is a long-overdue proposal which stands on its own merits.



Rep. James A. Burke  
(D-Mass.)  
(11th District)

*James A. Burke*

**If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this**



# A BURKE-HARTKE TRADE BILL?



Sen. Daniel K. Inouye  
(D-Hawaii)

**T**HE BURKE-HARTKE bill is the result of the legitimate worry of working men and women about their jobs. For the American whose job is threatened by foreign competition, it seems to mean job protection. But its passage by Congress would not protect American jobs. Actually, it would have the opposite effect.

The "Fair Trade and Investment Act" would remove the tax credit for foreign income taxes paid to host countries and would drop the tax deferral on foreign income for Americans abroad. Theoretically an attempt to restructure domestic taxation to achieve equity between domestic and internationally oriented American firms, this bill will place America in a disadvantageous trading position internationally.

The United States and virtually all major trading nations grant special status to foreign-source income, and credits to domestic firms for foreign taxes, to avoid double taxation. It is only too clear that heavier domestic tax burdens on American firms will weaken their international trading position.

Following World War 2, America had a virtual monopoly on trade throughout the world. This is no longer true. In 1971, for the first time in this century, America went into the red on its international trade account \$2.3 billion. In 1972, this deficit reached \$6.4 billion and 1973 projections show an ever-snowballing loss. Quick,

decisive measures to reverse this trend are essential; however, Burke-Hartke is the wrong approach.

This bill wants to insulate our economy from the impact of international trade and investment, and totally ignores the reality of our increasing dependence on world markets. . Today, when competition for such commodities as oil, gas, metals and semi-finished goods is keenest, America is threatening to take herself out of the race. This bill's adoption would signal a return to regressive "Fortress America" trade policies. It could lead to a trade war where no one would be the winner.

Passage of the Burke-Hartke bill would reduce American exports and severely limit imports. Reduced exports means a loss of jobs for the American worker—400,000 in 1970 alone. Reduced imports means higher living costs for all Americans, especially burdening those with low or moderate incomes.

Only through *reduced*, not increased, restrictions on trade and investment can we reap the many advantages of the world marketplace—lower prices, better variety and increased well-being.

All Americans would pay dearly if the Burke-Hartke bill passed. The group paying the most is the one this bill purports to protect—the average American citizen and worker.

*Daniel K. Inouye*



issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. ➡

I have read in The American Legion Magazine for June the arguments in PRO & CON: Should Congress Enact A Burke-Hartke Trade Bill?

IN MY OPINION THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION IS:

YES ☐ NO ☐

SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TOWN \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.



THE AMERICAN Revolution ended some 800 years of the history of a remarkable league of warlike farmers, known as the Iroquois League, the Iroquois Confederacy or the Six Nations of American Indians.

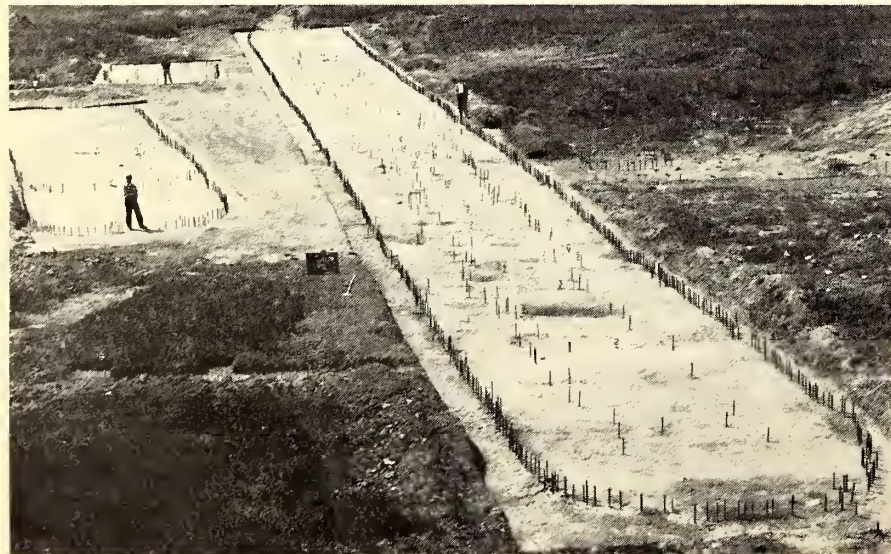
They lived in the west and central counties of New York State and extreme northern Pennsylvania, below Lake Ontario.\* No more than 12,000 in number, the Iroquois mustered at most 2,200 warriors—but they ruled almost half a continent of Indians during a century in which they concurrently played an astute political, diplomatic and strategic balance-of-power game in the conflicts between the French, the English and the white colonial settlers.

The terror the Six Nations could inspire even in their final hour, when they were divided, was celebrated in 1936 in Walter D. Edmonds' great historical novel, "Drums Along the Mohawk." Somewhat earlier, on June 17, 1929, the U.S. Post Office noted the final blow that broke their backs when it issued a commemorative stamp honoring the Sullivan Expedition sent by George Washington up through Pennsylvania to Iroquois country in 1779 to destroy their longhouses and farms with a scorched-earth policy.

The Six Nations were actually five small, neighboring, farming tribes plus a later addition. The five were, from west to east, the Senecas (Rochester area), the Cayugas (Ithaca area), the Onondagas (Syracuse area), the Oneidas (Oneida area) and the Mohawks (Utica-Schenectady area). They lay across the present route of the N.Y. Thruway be-

\*This article freely uses modern place names, many of which did not exist in the times discussed.

COURTESY OF DR. JAMES A. TUCK



Site of Onondaga longhouses (outlined by stakes) unearthed near Syracuse, N.Y., in 1965. They date back to 100 years before Columbus.

# The Rise and Fall of the Iroquois League

An account of one of the most formidable confederacies to emerge on the American continent.

tween Albany and Buffalo. Late in the history of the League (1722), the Tuscaroras, harassed by southern tribes and settlers, moved up along the Pennsylvania line to become the Sixth Nation.

Then and now, historians, students, politicians and generals have marveled at the political and diplomatic genius of the Six Nations and shuddered at their ferocity in war.

Today's Encyclopaedia Britannica article on the Iroquois notes that north of Mexico they were the "native American people of the most political importance." The word "Iroquois" refers to all Indians who spoke variations of the Iroquois language—and there was no single Iroquois tribe. The language group also included the Eries and the Hurons of the north and the Cherokees of the Carolinas and Tennessee, among others. Except for the Cherokees, the reputation for "political importance" was won almost entirely by the small tribes

of the Iroquois League that lived south of Lake Ontario.

Ben Franklin credited the Iroquois League with more political wisdom than his fellow colonists had, and with more ability to govern themselves.

Anthropologist James A. Tuck, an excavator of ancient Iroquois village sites around Syracuse, N.Y., recently commented in the Scientific American that the "role they played" seems "out of all proportion to the slim resources at their disposal."

He agreed with historian Francis Parkman's comment that they were the "Romans of the New World." They were also the Greeks of the New World. They were not a single nation in the style of ancient Rome, but an array of independent village-states that acted in concert and amity in their League without ever surrendering their independence to it.

Unlike the city-states of ancient Greece, they did not war on one another until their final hour. The central tribe—the Onondagas—kept a Council Fire burning for hundreds of years. In Council, they had a representative government of delegates perfectly administering unwritten law. They entirely avoided the power struggles of individuals by having no king or other individual leader. No tribe in the League would war on anyone else unless the Council of all of them sat around the fire and agreed. Most often, war with one of them was war with all of them under a united command.

The idea of operating in war and peace under a joint policy-making staff was second nature to the Iroquois hundreds of years ago. By contrast, England and France came close to losing WWI for lack of it. But in 1777 the Council Fire went out, and the Six Nations did not survive it. Until then, the solidarity of their alliance endured "for ages," as Franklin said. It was a political instrument of the highest order, and their awesome power is generally attributed entirely to their perfect union and their diplomatic wisdom backed by ferocity.

Their strategic resources, however, were more ample than is readily apparent. Thanks to the Dutch and English,





Hiawatha, one of the legendary founders of the Iroquois League, a union of six Indian tribes.

they were heavily armed against the French and their Indian allies from about 1610 on. And before the days of roads and railroads, central New York was a vital strategic area of the continent. The rivers, valleys and lakes were then the great highways. Given firearms, ferocity, union and the encouragement of the English, the Six Nations' homeland dominated eastern America and was a roadblock against interior movements north, south or west, for the Iroquois sat at the center of a continental spiderweb of waterways.

They fronted on Lake Ontario, below the falls at Niagara, and on Lake Erie above the falls—two water avenues to the entire Great Lakes and St. Lawrence systems in the United States and Canada. In their homeland also rose headwaters of the Hudson, the Delaware, the Susquehanna and the Ohio—which is to say they had direct water route access downstream to the entire interior of the United States from the Mississippi east, and to the coast from the Potomac to Long Island Sound.

They used these waterways as the Romans used the Mediterranean. From Virginia through the western Carolinas and Tennessee to Illinois, and north into Canada on both the Lakes and the Atlantic, their roaming war parties brought other tribes into subjection in historic times. Like the Romans, they placed

viceroy over the vanquished to dictate their major policies. And as the Romans crushed Carthage, the Six Nations crushed the Hurons when that Iroquois Canadian tribe was so brash as to think that with French help it could defy the Six Nations.

The Iroquois' total policy clearly sensed that the grass was greener nowhere else, that they must prevent other leagues from growing strong enough to oust them, and must keep themselves from going at each other's throats. Their major aim—attributed to Hiawatha—was to police peace among all the Eastern tribes.

Their land was fertile and well watered, and they were farmers. Their interior rivers and lakes ran every which way and afforded easy local travel. Their flanks were protected by the Great Lakes, the Adirondacks and the Pennsylvania Appalachians. In a savage land, they were already in Eden. Their job was to stay there, and they succeeded for some 800 years, at least.

The earliest known village of the Onondagas' ancestors dates back to about the time of William the Conqueror in 1066 A.D. Until the American Revolution, they did not appear to have moved more than 25 miles from this site, near Syracuse. One of their longhouses predating Columbus, which was traced in the soil by Tuck, was 400 feet long. It housed the village families in "apartments" joining on a common hall. Around them were great fields of corn, beans, squash and other vegetables.

Before written history, some of their villages no longer had palisades around them—a fairly good hint that they'd quite early learned to get along with their immediate neighbors by diplomacy. How far their power extended when all they had was Stone Age tools, nobody knows. By the time the first white man saw them they had long been using white men's implements, including metal tools and a few guns, taken in trade or battle from coastal tribes. They had even lost many of their Stone Age arts.

According to legend, their total solidarity under the finished rules of the confederacy dated back to about 1570, when the Mohawk Hiawatha and the Huron Deganawidah perfected their union. But the great antiquity of their villages and the continuity of their residence in one spot suggests that the League had been growing for a long time before then. The continent was full of Algonkians and Muskogians (two other major language groups) as well as other Iroquois who would have been pleased to have taken their Eden from them had they been utterly disunited during the previous 500 years. But village remains showing a steady evolution of their culture are continuous in their area during all that time.

The one exit or entrance to their land not well protected by lakes, mountains or the narrowest of river valleys was to the east, down the broad valley of the Mohawk, which runs toward the sunrise out of the southern Lake Ontario coastal plain to join the Hudson just above Albany. Most of the Hudson Valley was peopled by Iroquois-speaking tribes of the Algonkin language

group, as were most of the eastern woodlands.

The mouth of the Hudson was first noted in 1524, by Verrazano. From 1530 or so, occasional French ships sailed up the Hudson to trade with its Algonkians. It is doubtful that they, or any other white men, saw more than a few Iroquois until Samuel de Champlain made a strategic mistake for France in 1609.

Champlain had explored the outer St. Lawrence starting in 1603. In 1608 he, and 28 other Frenchmen, founded Quebec. Anxious to explore more of the country, they joined a group of Ontario Hurons en route to attack the Iroquois. The Hurons showed them Lake Champlain, on whose shores they were challenged by a group of Iroquois. With the help of French firearms, the Iroquois were massacred. Had they not been, we might be speaking French today.

This first meeting with the Six (then five) Nations set the stage for the balance-of-power struggle between Britain and France in North America for the next century and a half. It earned the French the implacable enmity of the Iroquois, who were soon discovered to sit astride the main route by which the French hoped to connect their Canadian and Louisianan holdings down the center of the continent; and to guard the back door of the English colonies on the Atlantic.

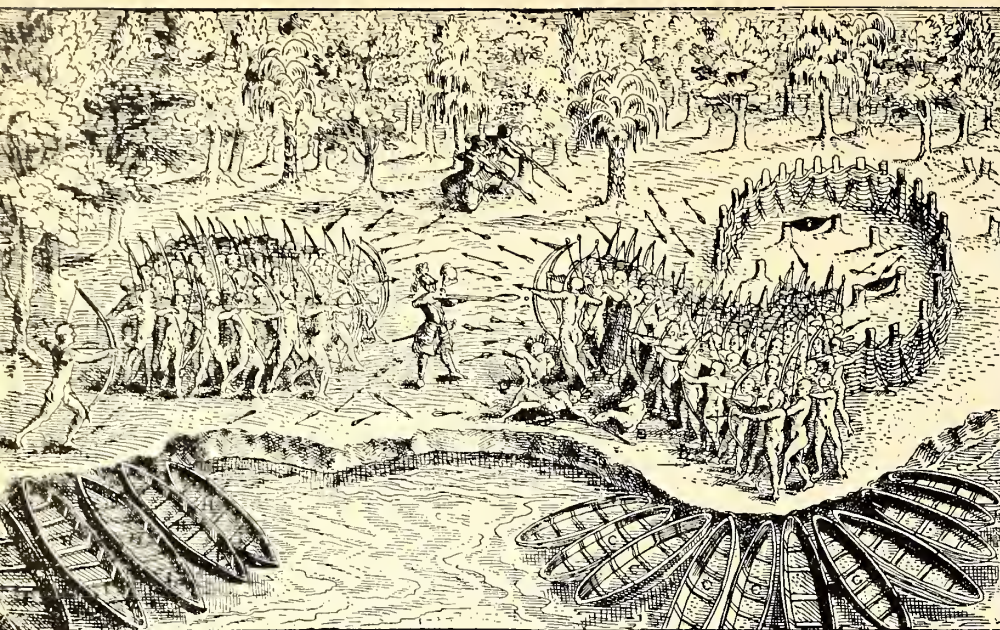
The bodies of Champlain's victims were hardly cold when, in 1610, the Dutch sailed up the Hudson and founded a fort at the site of Albany to open a

DYNO LOWENSTEIN



Above, area in red shows extent of Iroquois land. The map shows how rivers rising there gave League's tribes access to most of the country.





Print by Champlain depicts his men and Huron allies in first encounter with the Iroquois (1608). His union with the Hurons was a strategic mistake for France.

## CONTINUED The Rise and Fall of the Iroquois League

vast fur trade with the Iroquois, by way of the Mohawk Valley. The Dutch were pleased to find the Iroquois dead set against the French and all their Indian allies, and proceeded to arm them.

Champlain continued to ally himself with the Hurons, Ottawas and others against the Iroquois. In 1615 he led a large war party into Lake Ontario and up the Oneida River where he discovered, probably to his surprise, that the Iroquois had a genuine fort. He and his allies besieged it, but were repulsed and had to retreat. Champlain was so severely wounded that he had to go home with the Hurons instead of returning to Quebec, to be nursed back to health over the winter. He later made a peace of sorts with the Six Nations—but it was only a truce.

Thanks to wars in Europe, the English replaced the Dutch in the Hudson Valley—and as the Iroquois' ally—by 1664. English trade, and the arming of the Iroquois continued. The enormous expansion of Iroquois power over other Indians from the St. Lawrence to the Tennessee, and from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, dates from the acquisition of Dutch and then English arms and support. The Iroquois ventured to Lake Huron and Georgian Bay and all but exterminated the Hurons. They brought the Eries into vassalage, as well as other tribes as far west as Illinois. In the 1720's they ravaged the Virginia tribes and exercised partial control over tribes that used the hunting grounds of Kentucky and the lower Tennessee River to Alabama.

Until white settlers moved deep into the territories of the vassal tribes, the influence of the Iroquois in protecting the back door of the English settlements on the Atlantic was probably much larger than has ever been chronicled.

During all the early years of the colonies, after the power of the Iroquois was extended with English help, most relations with local tribes were excellent. No longer did local Algonkins attack settlements as they'd done at Jamestown. Va. The one fly in the ointment was the French influence. Most of the horror stories of Indian raids through the 1750's were the result of hit and run raids out of Canada and the Middle West by foes of the Six Nations, organized and armed by the French. One such raid coming out of Canada by way of Lake Champlain and the Hudson burned the village of Schenectady inside the mouth of the Mohawk Valley in 1690. With this the French successfully showed the Six Nations that the English were poor allies, badly organized, and getting more than they gave in their partnership. The French pursued every other policy they could against the Iroquois-English alliance. They supported and incited Indian enemies of the Six Nations while at the same time sending priests among the Iroquois to woo them from the English.

The Schenectady raid led the Iroquois to complain to the English. Thereafter, for 60 years, the English improved their stance more or less. But the Six Nations correctly observed that the French were united, militant and determined, while the English colonies were vacillating and seldom acted together.

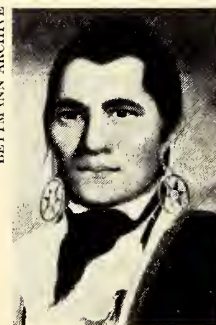
In all this time, skirmishes and minor battles between "Britain and France" occurred along the frontier—mostly fought by Indians on both sides. In 1710, four Mohawk Iroquois leaders visited London. They were feted and painted in oils, and unsuccessfully urged Queen Anne to drive the French out of Canada.

They did persuade her to strengthen the colonial defenses a little. But the Six Nations continued uneasy as the French

grew stronger and more ambitious. In 1744, an Oneida chief, while negotiating a land claim with Connecticut and Pennsylvania agents, asked why on earth the English colonies didn't form a defense union in the model of the Six Nations.

By 1750, France was getting ready to start what became the Seven Years War in Europe and the French and Indian War here. The French began to force their way down the Ohio with a string of forts to make connection with New Orleans. They crossed Lake Erie and approached Pittsburgh, to build a wilderness fort on the Ohio. They came via present Erie, Pa., by way of French Creek, a stream so shallow that it caused them all sorts of trouble. But they preferred that to more direct access across Iroquois land. The vassal Ohio tribes were incensed at this French intrusion, but were not allowed to deal directly with the French. Half King, a Seneca, did the dealing. He was the Six Nations' spokesman for all its conquered tribes, and the French wooed him assiduously. When things got extremely warm, it was an Oneida, from around Utica, who advised the French that the Ohio tribes might be permitted to fight.

In the end, it didn't come to that, and many of the western tribes joined the French instead. The Six Nations were so upset by the failure of the English colonies to unite resolutely against the new and powerful French challenge that they adopted a hands-off policy. Virginia sent



Joseph Brant



Hendrick  
Chiefs of the Mohawk tribe.

young George Washington to tell the French to get out of the Ohio Valley and they politely told him to get out. When he came a second time, they drove him out. The other colonies did nothing. So the Iroquois contented themselves with sending a party of women to ask the French on Lake Erie what they were up to. All the French wanted from the Six Nations was neutrality, and they did not miss the point that sending women clearly showed that there was no threat connected with the inquiry. Such were the subtleties of Iroquois diplomacy.

By 1754, an Albany convention was called by the English for the purpose of uniting all the colonies against the French and getting a commitment from the Iroquois to join them in a united effort to stop the thrust from Canada. It was





Close view of the League's home grounds. In color, routes of Gen. John Sullivan's forces sent by George Washington in 1779 on a swift, scorched-earth campaign through Iroquois lands.

here that Ben Franklin told his fellow colonists that if six tribes of "ignorant savages" could form a defense union and keep it going for ages, he didn't see why a dozen English colonies could not do likewise.

As for the Iroquois, about 150 attended. The Mohawk chief, Hendrick, told the colonists off. The French, he said, were preparing for war and it was inevitable, but the English were just talking like women and doing nothing. About all that came of the convention was a little truth out of the mouths of Hendrick and Franklin. The proposal to form a defense league was rejected by both the colonies and the King of England.

Though the Six Nations were right in the middle of the French and Indian War that then erupted, they largely sat it out. Early in the war, Mohawk volunteers did serve against the French with their good English friend, Sir William Johnson, at the inconclusive battle of Lake George. Hendrick, a fat, old man, was killed there in a sort of fulfillment of his comments at Albany. At the tail end of the war, when the French were on the ropes and sure losers, between 600 and 1,000 Iroquois again joined Johnson in the extermination of the French defenders of Fort Niagara. In between, the French sent their savage allies to kill and burn in English frontier settlements all the way to the Carolinas, while carefully avoiding offense to the Six Nations. Belatedly, the English came on strong and won the war.

Some of the Senecas had deviated from Iroquois policy by raiding with the French against English settlements in Pennsylvania. A little later, during the great 1763 uprising of western tribes against English held-former French forts (led by the Ottawa chief, Pontiac), some Senecas, alone among the Iroquois, again attacked the English. A few bands of them lived as a sort of for-

eign legion among vassal tribes on the upper Ohio. They seem to have "gone native." In 1763, they massacred the English garrison at Fort Venango in western Pennsylvania. The commander, Lieutenant Gordon, was roasted alive over a slow fire. During Pontiac's uprising, Senecas also destroyed two parties of English on the Niagara River. When Col. Henry Bouquet, a great but little remembered soldier of colonial days, raised an army that crushed Pontiac's uprising, the wayward Senecas returned to the fold, and gave the English full loyalty thereafter, as we shall see.

With the French gone, the possibility of harmony with all-English white neighbors now seemed promising. Whites had settled halfway up the Mohawk River and erected Fort Stanwix (not far from today's Utica) at its headwaters, with no difficulties. There, trade and agriculture flourished, while Albany, Schenectady

and smaller white settlements farther up the Mohawk made out famously with their Indian friends.

Beyond Stanwix, almost to Fort Niagara at the western end of Lake Ontario, the Iroquois lands were intact, private and so respected that they were known intimately to only a few of the English—chiefly missionaries, traders and some adopted whites. The English Indian Agent, Sir William Johnson, had an estate (Johnson Hall) part way up the Mohawk Valley and got on so famously with the Indians that his own people wondered if he didn't like them better than whites. He enormously enjoyed several Indian wives at the same time, and had numerous progeny and relatives by multiple wedlock among the Iroquois.

Johnson—but not his influence—died



A Mohawk village in central New York about 1780.



CONTINUED

## The Rise and Fall of the Iroquois League

in 1774. In 1775, the English suddenly fell out with one another as the colonies rebelled against the mother country.

Immediately, the British and the many Americans who were loyal to the Crown in upper New York wooed the support of the Iroquois for the King, while the rebel colonists also sought their aid. There was no possibility of permanent Iroquois neutrality in the American Revolution, though both sides professed to settle for that at the Revolution's start. The Mohawk Valley was militarily strategic, guarding the west flank of the Hudson, while the whole Iroquois domain was the northern gateway to Pennsylvania. The farms in the Mohawk's lower reaches were a breadbasket for Washington's army.

The tribes were badly torn by pressures to support old friends against one another. The colonists took over Fort Stanwix at the overland portage connecting Lake Ontario with the Mohawk, and the patriots had many friends among the Indians. One man, Rev. Samuel Kirkland, had lived long among the Oneidas and was beloved by them. To the south, the Tuscaroras leaned toward the patriots.

But the British had closer Iroquois ties. Sir William Johnson left several sons, nephews and in-laws to carry on for him—some white, some Indian, and all loyal to England. Joseph Brant, a full-blooded Mohawk, was the younger brother of one of Johnson's Indian wives. His grandfather had visited London with Hendrick. A Christian, educated in Connecticut and well-traveled in England, Brant personally served with the British during the Battle of Long Island early in the war. Now he harangued his tribe to side with the English. John Butler, long a white Indian leader under Johnson, fled to the British at Fort Niagara and used all his influence to bring the tribes with him.

Meanwhile, the patriots felt it necessary to violate an original neutrality agreement with the Six Nations to seize briefly the Lake Ontario port of Oswego against the British. They had to fight and capture some Mohawks to do it. Then, the pro-British activities of one of Johnson's white sons, John Johnson, led colonial General Schuyler, at Albany, to arrest him in 1776. The Indians were furious.

In 1777, the Council Fire went out.

For the first time in their history, the Six Nations were divided against themselves. The Mohawks, Cayugas, Senecas and most of the Onondagas went over to the English, while the Oneidas and Tuscaroras sided with the revolutionists. Fort Niagara—far to the west of the Mohawk Valley—became the British military headquarters of the pro-British tribes, and there was immediate work for them.

Gen. John Burgoyne was about to



Wyoming valley (Pa.) massacre, July 1778, by the British and Iroquois. Aligned against the colonists, these two forces ravaged the Mohawk Valley region.

come down from Canada by way of the upper Hudson, and meet with Sir William Howe moving up from New York City, to take over the whole Hudson Valley and cut New England off from the rest of the colonies. The rebels in the Mohawk Valley were such a threat to Burgoyne's flank that the Burgoyne campaign also called for a force of Indians. American loyalists-in-arms and British regulars to move east from Niagara, take Fort Stanwix and thence move down the Mohawk to join Burgoyne above Albany. This they started to do under British Col. Barry St. Leger, moving out of Fort Niagara across the Indian lands. By August they had Fort Stanwix under siege.

Gen. Nicholas Herkimer led a force of Mohawk Valley colonial militia against St. Leger at the Battle of Oriskany on Aug. 6, 1777. Herkimer later died of wounds, and 500 patriots were killed. Casualty-wise, they lost the fight by a wide margin. But—though they carried the brunt of the battle—the bloody, stand-up white man's warfare shook St. Leger's Indian allies. It wasn't their kind of war. When Benedict Arnold (not yet a traitor) arrived a few days later and spread a false rumor that a huge Continental army was nearby, St. Leger could not hold his forces together, and they withdrew. So the British lost the Battle of Oriskany, and to some degree it contributed to the subsequent total loss of Burgoyne's 5,000-man British army at Saratoga, while Sir William Howe never did manage to come up

and meet him as he was supposed to do.

Now the British turned the Indians loose in their own kind of war, to strike terror into the vital but isolated settlements of the Mohawk Valley and northern Pennsylvania.

In the summer of 1778, Iroquois warriors out of Niagara—led by Brant and joined by loyalist rangers organized by John Butler—plundered several white settlements. On July 3, they hit Wyoming, Pa., near Wilkes-Barre, burning a thousand houses and barns, driving off more than a thousand head of cattle and taking 227 scalps—and just five prisoners. It was said that the half-breed Iroquois Queen Esther arranged 15 Wyoming victims in a circle, then, singing a dirge, whirled around in a dance, tomahawking them one by one. On Sept. 12, a large party of Iroquois attacked German Flats (now Herkimer), on the Mohawk River just below today's Utica. They destroyed the gathered crops and drove the cattle over Indian trails to Fort Niagara. On Nov. 11, Cherry Valley, a small village 50 miles west of Albany, was attacked and sacked. Some 50 patriots were killed. The local militia were totally ineffective against Iroquois hit-and-run raids, and pleaded for regular troops.

With the coming of warm weather in 1779, German Flats was hit again and some 70 farms, 63 houses, 57 barns, 3 gristmills, and 2 sawmills were destroyed by fire. One hundred square miles of farmland were put to the torch and 235 horses, 229 head of cattle, 268 sheep and 93 oxen were stolen.



George Washington had planned to send some regular soldiers to the Mohawk region in 1778, but didn't. In 1779, when the war on the seaboard was fairly stabilized, he felt he could spare as much as a third of the whole Continental Army, if a swift, scorched-earth campaign could sweep through the Iroquois lands and return fast. He selected for the job Gen. John Sullivan, a handsome, black-haired New Hampshire lawyer, with piercing black eyes and a ruddy complexion.

Sullivan had commanded the right wing of Washington's army in both successful and disastrous campaigns against the redcoats in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Now he was to head up a three-pronged assault at the heart of the Seneca, Cayuga and Onondaga lands. (Most Mohawk territory was already in the hands of the colonials.) Sullivan was to march the main body from Easton, Pa., to the Susquehanna, then north through Pennsylvania, and wait at the New York line for Gen. James Clinton. Clinton was to bring a second force down the Susquehanna from the Mohawk Valley. Meanwhile, Col. Daniel Broadhead was to lead a smaller party of 605 men up the Allegheny from Pittsburgh, to the west. Hopefully, they would all meet in the Iroquois heartland to lay it waste. The total force came to some 5,000 Continental troops, using friendly

Athens, Pa., just south of the New York line) on August 11. Broadhead didn't leave Fort Pitt until Sept. 11.

Sullivan, before reaching Tioga, had found swamps and thick forests. Roads had to be built through the wilderness. Artillery had to be dragged along the makeshift roads at a snail's pace. Supplies expected at mid-point, Wyoming, Pa., weren't there on time and Sullivan had to wait for them. Above Wyoming, the roads were often so narrow and treacherous that the entire army had to go single file at times.

Clinton assembled his troops at Canajoharie, about 40 miles west of Albany, on the Mohawk. Accompanying him were 200 flat-bottom bateaus, to navigate the Susquehanna. But to haul them overland to the north end of Otsego Lake, where the Susquehanna begins and where Cooperstown now stands, Clinton had to build 25 miles of road. Then, when he got to Otsego, he had to wait for word from Sullivan. It was just as well.

The upper Susquehanna was too dry even for the bateaus. While waiting, Clinton dammed Otsego Lake. In six weeks the lake level rose two feet. When Clinton was at last ordered to move, he broke the dam and his army floated 30 miles downstream the first day. They burned a couple of deserted Indian towns on the way, one of them Onoquaga, which had a Christian church and log houses with stone chimneys and glass windows, a frontier rarity.

The immediate consequences of delay were favorable. The British Governor General in Canada, Sir Frederick Haldiman, believed it was all a bluff. "As to your apprehensions of the Rebels coming to invade your Country," he wrote the Iroquois, "I

cannot think they are well founded." The August arrival also meant that the Indian crops were so mature that they couldn't possibly be replaced by a new planting. The delay also gave the Indians plenty of time to flee their villages and hide in the woods.

The troops now attacked an important Indian village very close to Tioga—Chemung. Except for a few snipers, it was deserted. The Continentals burned the village to the ground and destroyed acre after acre of Indian corn. They filled their stomachs and pockets with corn, squash, beans, cabbage, onions, turnips and just about everything else. Several even spiked their bayonets with a pumpkin or two, which led one of the commanders to call them a "damned unmilitary set of rascals."

Three days later, Sullivan and Clinton moved north with more than 4,400 troops, hundreds of pack horses, some cattle and nine pieces of artillery. The guns were supplied with solid shot and with canister timed to explode in midair and shower small fragments on opponents. Only 27 days' worth of provisions were left, though these could be supplemented with forage from Indian villages. But the army would be forced to turn back when the cold weather came. The soldiers had no winter clothing and only about one man in 12 had a blanket.

On the morning of Aug. 27, the expedition left Chemung, heading north. Sullivan had flankers out wide and plenty

(Continued on page 45)



Gen. John Sullivan

Oneida Indians as guides in a country whose geography was little known. All three bodies were to start sometime in the spring of 1779.

As Washington wrote to Sullivan, "The immediate objects are the total destruction and devastation of their (the Indians') settlements. (The Indian country) is not to be merely overrun, but destroyed." In addition, Sullivan was to take as many prisoners as possible and to push the rest of the Iroquois back into the arms of the British, at Fort Niagara, Detroit or Canada, where, Washington hoped, just feeding them would be a burden to the British.

Sullivan didn't move out until mid-summer. His army arrived at Tioga (now



Part of Sullivan's army, moving toward Iroquois heartland in 1779 (see map, page 23). This campaign against the Indians left the pro-British tribes all but homeless.



# The Nader Report On Vietnam Veterans — A Review

By NATIONAL COMMANDER *Joe L. Matthews*



Joe L. Matthews  
National  
Commander,  
The American  
Legion.

**I** CAN TAKE care of my enemies, but may God protect me from my friends!" *Anonymous.*

One of the most recent Nader organization reports (The Nader Report on Vietnam Veterans and the Veterans Administration) is extremely friendly to Vietnam veterans. Based on a total reading of it, Vietnam veterans could well ask: "With such friends, who needs enemies?"

The report recommends some good and badly needed things for Vietnam veterans—mostly short range. It cajoles Vietnam veterans, flatters them, sympathizes with them.

It commiserates with them with truth and with rhetorical falsehood.

It is a huge report, weighing 3½ pounds and having 595 pages of text and notes, with a chapter on unemployment yet to be added.

There is a wealth of admirable detail in it, far more than can easily be reviewed. In fact a brief review can only go to its main thrust, which is not so admirable in most cases. Huge and detailed as it is, the report omits significant background which would throw a different light on many of the points it makes.

It damns the Veterans Administration. It faults the VA with truth, with misinformation and with irrelevancies.

It uses friendship and sympathy for Vietnam veterans in a pitch for more bureaucracy, more centralization of federal power, more manipulation of private lives and private problems by superagencies.

It is self-contradictory. It pleads for the needs of Vietnam veterans in the short run, emphasizing that as veterans they have special status, special problems. Yet in its more profound long range recommendations, it proposes to dilute and dissipate their specially recognized status as veterans, to extinguish many of their benefits, and merge them and their existing institutions into a newer and bigger version of the welfare state.

The report is warm in its feelings for youth, and forthrightly insensitive and cruel in its reference to the problems of the aged. Mr. Nader, in his preface, calls the VA care of elderly veterans the "nursing home mentality." In almost the same breath he tells us that the VA is "insensitive!"

Deep in the report is a proposed point system for Vietnam veterans, whereby they would lose status as veterans by losing their "veterans points" as they get older. To put it bluntly, the report is saying to Vietnam veterans: "Old buddy, for you we'll phase the old guys out. Then we'll phase you out, pal."

It openly pits Vietnam veterans (now when they are young) against older veterans.

It offers them a "bigger piece of the pie," as, in their names, it proposes to extinguish many federal benefits for older veterans as the proper way to pay for the needs of Vietnam veterans today.

This could be attractive to Vietnam veterans, provided they do not get older themselves some day. If they do, as most people seem to, it will mean that pensions which older veterans can now get when decrepit, aged and impoverished will not be available for them.

When Vietnam veterans reach that age when they need VA geriatric care, they may find none available if the friendship of Mr. Nader succeeds in doing away with the VA's "nursing home mentality."

The report says that the VA's care for aged veterans creates an "uncongenial" atmosphere for younger patients. There's some truth in this, and probably on both sides of the street. In fact, when we go to a hospital we all have to put up with the other patients, whether we like them or not, and no matter their ages. It does seem a bit harsh, and a bit novel, to condemn a whole class of patients on the basis of "congeniality." I believe that the medical needs of the patients are far more important, and that veterans are entitled—when eligible—to the care they need whether they are 20 or 80. On their part, older veterans have been the staunchest supporters of the best possible care for younger veterans. It is only a few years since organized older veterans battled against President Johnson's order to close half the VA hospitals while the Vietnam War was on. If they'd been closed, we would now have more serious problems to highlight with respect to the care of Vietnam veterans than "congeniality."

The Veterans Administration is, like any large system, beset with all kinds of problems, some deep rooted, some trivial. The Nader report trots them all out to make a catalog of condemnation which, in the absence of any appreciable look at the VA's enormous successes, seems more like a smear job than an analysis. This is a pity, for a believable analysis of the VA in this depth might well be able to lead us to improvements.

But the report has no credibility as a sincere critique of the VA. For instance, in documenting charges that the VA is "unjust" and "insensitive," Mr. Nader tells us a great truth. He says that the VA presides over a veterans insurance program for Vietnam veterans which forces them to drop their low-cost service insurance and take out costlier private insurance. This—as Mr. Nader notes—"enriches private companies" out of the pockets of Vietnam veterans. But he openly misinforms his would-be Vietnam friends in citing this as evidence of VA "insensitivity."

The VA is still administering the much better insurance programs for older veterans. The crummier one for Vietnam veterans was designed not by the VA, but by Congress, over the protests of the older veterans. Something smells when Mr. Nader passes the responsibility for this from the Congress to the VA, which has no choice in the matter. A reader is entitled to believe that the Nader report is cultivating hostility toward the VA by fair means or foul.

This is not surprising when it comes out in the wash that the Nader organization is leading up to one more proposal to put the VA hospitals into a general national federal hospital system. As a favor to the Vietnam veterans, this would take the finest hospital system in the world away from them and welfarize it. It would then be part of a bigger bureaucracy, and who doubts that its catalog of deficiencies would grow in proportion?

A great deal of the report woos (Continued on page 39)



JUNE 1973

## **BOTH HOUSES CONSIDERING BILLS TO PROVIDE RELIEF FOR VA PENSIONERS:**

VA pensioners who suffered reductions or outright loss of their benefits due to the 20% increase in Social Security payments in 1972 are urged to support legislation which would provide some relief. . . The Legion is supporting HR2823, which was introduced in the House by Rep. W. J. Bryan Dorn, Chmn of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, and S275, which was introduced in the Senate by Senate Veterans Affairs Committee Chmn Vance Hartke. . . You can help. . . Write the President, your Senator and your Congressman to let them know your position.

## **LEGISLATION TO UPDATE U.S. FLAG CODE AND CREATE A COMMISSION NOW MOVING:**

At its 1972 National Convention in Chicago, the Legion once again adopted a resolution seeking modernization and modification of the U.S. Flag Code. . . In April, at the Legion's request, Sen. Edward Gurney (Fla.) introduced SJ Res. 91 to achieve just those purposes. . . The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. . . . It is hoped SJ Res. 91 will clarify the rules and customs relating to the use, display and proper respect for the flag of our nation. . . Even flag-knowledgeable persons differ on certain interpretations. . . On the same subject, Rep. Orval Hansen (Idaho) has introduced HR5703, a bill to establish a National Flag Commission. . . His bill would have the President appoint the commission and recommends one position on it from The American Legion. . . Early adoption by the Congress would provide adequate time for Americans to become familiar with the new code's provisions prior to the Bicentennial Celebration in 1976.

## **BILL INTRODUCED TO STRENGTHEN VETERANS RE-EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS:**

Sen. Jennings Randolph (W.Va.) has introduced legislation (S1635) to provide mandatory re-employment rights under federal law for veterans who were employed by state and local governments prior to service in the armed forces. . . Under existing law, veterans who were employed by the federal government or private industry had mandatory re-employment rights for the jobs they left, under most circumstances. . . However, veterans who were employed by state and local governments do not enjoy the same protection, although

there is a sense of the Congress statement which may pertain but which is not binding under law. . . Sen. Randolph's bill, in which he was joined by Sen. Alan Cranston (Cal.) and Sen. Vance Hartke (Ind.), would extend the same general re-employment rights to all veterans.

## **THREE MORE STATES JOIN LIST TO HONOR VETERANS DAY ON NOV. 11:**

Tennessee, Arkansas and Michigan are now among states which have law calling for Veterans Day to be observed on the traditional Nov. 11th date. . . This makes a total of 21. . . The 18 others were reported in this space last month. . . In a surprise move, Montana Governor Thomas L. Judge Vetoed a bill to restore Veterans Day and Memorial Day to their former dates after the legislation had overwhelmingly passed both Montana's Houses of Representatives and Senate. . . Even more surprising, a House vote to override the veto failed with some Representatives obviously changing their votes! . . . What's happening in your state?

## **N.Y. CITY COUNCIL DEBATES CLOSING DEPARTMENT STORES ON MEMORIAL DAY:**

As Veterans Newsletter was going to press, the N.Y. City Council had before it a motion to close department stores on May 28, Memorial Day, despite opposition from most large department stores, the Chamber of Commerce & Industry and the Mayor's office. . . Some unorganized groundswell movements for patriotic holiday closings were also taking place in northern New Jersey communities adjacent to the city and in other parts of the nation. . . Interestingly enough, in N.J., a great deal of the sentiment to close was coming from small merchants, the ones who would proportionately stand to lose the most in trade.

## **COLLEGE VETS MAY GET GI HOME LOANS WHILE STILL IN SCHOOL:**

Veterans attending college who have working wives and need living accommodations should be aware that they may, in many cases, be eligible for G.I. loans on mobile or stationary homes even while they're going to school. . . Ability to secure a loan and repay it, based on family income is a large factor. . . But it's worth checking out. . . Mobile homes cost a lot less to buy and run than stationary homes. . . Contact a Legion service officer or VA loan guaranty officer for full details.



## VETERANS NEWSLETTER

### NORTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE LIMITS ITS VIETNAM VETERANS BONUS:

The 1973 North Dakota Legislative Assembly set Jan. 28, 1973 as the closing date for the North Dakota Vietnam Veterans Adjusted Compensation (Bonus) for its eligible vets. . . The bonus opening date was Aug. 5, 1964. . . Maximum payment is \$1,600. . . Monthly payment rates for the period noted is \$12.50 for domestic service, \$17.50 for foreign service. . . Beneficiaries of vets killed in action or who died in service within the bonus period will be paid a minimum of \$600. . . Deadline for receipt of applications is three years from Jan. 28, 1973 except for POW-MIA's who have three years from the date they set foot on U.S. soil after Jan. 28, 1973. . . Completed applications should be sent to Adjusted Compensation Division, Box 1817, Bismarck, N. D. 58507. . . Requests for application blanks may be made to that office or to North Dakota American Legion State Headquarters, Box 2666, Fargo, N. D. 58102.

### NORTH DAKOTA'S VETERANS GET TWO NEW VETS PREFERENCE LAWS:

The state of North Dakota now has two new laws which provide (1) top preference disabled veterans and other veterans in all state, county and municipal job openings and (2) absolute preference in all contracts let by the state, county or municipality for construction, repair or maintenance work.

### U.S. ARMY NOTES PROCESS TO SPEED UP HEADSTONE MARKER APPLICATIONS FOR DECEASED VETS:

The U.S. Army Memorial Affairs Agency has reported that it is experiencing lengthy delays in processing many Applications for Headstone or Marker (DD Form 1330), for the survivors of deceased veterans who wish government issue markers placed at veterans' gravesites. . . Three actions will speed up the process: Include on the application the deceased veteran's Social Security number, his Service Serial number and provide a copy (not the original) of his discharge, Certificate of Service or DD Form 214, as proof of service.

### SOUTH DAKOTA VIETNAM BONUS APPLICATION DEADLINE IS OCT. 1:

The South Dakota Vietnam Veterans Bonus Board reports that the deadline for bonus applications to that state is Oct. 1. . . Some 4,000 South Dakota vets (most of them still on active duty) are eligible for the bonus. . . Under South Dakota law, service-

men must have had duty in Vietnam between July 1958 and August 6, 1964 or must have had at least 90 days of armed forces active duty between Aug. 5, 1964 and April 1, 1973, in addition to being a legal resident of South Dakota for six months preceding entry into service. . . As of July 1973, certain disabled South Dakota Vietnam vets may collect the maximum bonus without regard to a time period. . . Also, surviving dependents may be paid. . . For complete information and application forms write to: Director of the South Dakota Veterans Department, Old Post Office Building, Pierre, S. D. 57501 or contact County Veterans Service Officers in the state.

### ELEVEN STATES HAVE VIETNAM BONUSES:

Eleven states now offer bonus payments to their Vietnam era veterans. . . They are: Conn., Del., Ill., La., Mass., N. Dak., Pa., S. Dak., Vt., and Wash. . . As Veterans Newsletter went to press, Indiana was readying details of its Vietnam bonus plan which will be reported here next month.

### REMINDER OF CUTOFF DATES FOR MANY POST KOREAN WAR VETS WHO WISH TO USE GI BILL EDUCATION BENEFITS:

Seems like a long way off, but May 31, 1974 is when G.I. Bill education benefits for most post-Korean War veterans will expire. . . Unless they begin training soon, they could lose all or part of their benefits. . . The deadline applies to veterans discharged from military service between Jan. 31, 1955 and June 1, 1966. . . Benefits for these vets did not get authorized until June 1, 1966, thus they must complete training within eight years of discharge or May 31, 1974, whichever is later. . . The cut-off for veterans interested in flight training, apprenticeship, on-the-job training and farm cooperative training is Aug. 30, 1975 or eight years after discharge. . . Interested eligible veterans should get in touch with a Legion Service Officer or VA Contact Officer.

### REPRINTS OF U.S. NAVY ART COLLECTION NOW AVAILABLE:

Ex-navymen with a fondness for art reminiscent of the sea or navy life can obtain high quality lithograph reprints of some of the U.S. Navy's finest art treasures reproduced in their original colors at \$2 each for the 22" x 28" size, and \$4 each for the 36" x 44" size in any quantity. . . . Get information from Director, Navy Publications and Print-Service, Eastern Div., Bldg 4, Sect. D, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila., Pa. 19111.



JUNE, 1973

## Illinois Youth Wins Legion National Oratorical Contest

John Frost, 17, of Peoria, Ill., takes top honors and \$8,000 college scholarship in national finals held at Charlotte, N.C.; three other high school orators divide another \$10,000 in 36th annual nat'l program.

The American Legion's 36th Annual National High School Oratorical Contest and the \$8,000 college scholarship that goes with it were won by John W. Frost of Peoria, Ill., a 17-year-old senior at Peoria Central High School, in finals held at Queens College, Charlotte, N.C., on April 12.

Aptly nicknamed "Jack" Frost, he had to battle an old-fashioned but unseasonable springtime blizzard to travel from the site of the oratorical sectional contest in Marshalltown, Iowa, to the Des Moines airport where he flew to St. Louis to make his connection for Charlotte. He

arrived just in time to make the finals.

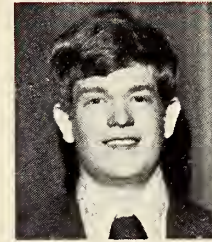
On his way to the national title, John won local and state contests, the Regional 7 and Sectional C contests. As a state winner certified to regional competition, John won another \$500 from the national program. He's also earned a trip to Honolulu where he'll appear at the National Convention in August with other Legion youth program representatives.

The winner, son of Dr. and Mrs. Robert F. Frost, was sponsored by Legion Post 2, Peoria and his speech coach was John F. Davidson.

The three other winners at the national finals didn't go home empty-handed either. They survived nationwide competition—which involved several thousand young orators—worked their way up the oratorical ladder through local, district, county and state contests, and shared the balance of the \$10,000 scholarship pot, along with their \$500 regional level wins. Here's how they fared:

Second place winner and recipient of a \$5,000 college scholarship is Jeanne Zurmuhlen, a 17-year-old senior at St. Joseph Hill Academy, Staten Island, N.Y. Jeanne was sponsored by the Richmond County, N.Y. Legion and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Zurmuhlen. Her speech coach was Sister Mary Raimonde, E.D.C. She won Regional 2 and Sectional A contests on the way to the finals.

Third place winner and proud owner of a \$3,000 college scholarship is Colleen Catherine Gallogly, an 18-year-old senior at C.M. Russell High School, Great Falls,



John Frost  
1st place.



Jeanne Zurmuhlen  
2nd place.



Colleen Gallogly  
3rd place.



Kenneth Tanner  
4th place.

Mont., and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gallogly of that city. She was sponsored by Wylie Galt Post 99, Great Falls and was coached by Mrs. Jovanna Wooden. She won Regional 11 and Sectional D contests on the way up.

Fourth place went to Kenneth Lee Tanner, 17, of Memphis, Tenn., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Q. Tanner of Memphis. His work brought him a \$2,000 college award. The young senior at White Station High School was sponsored by Memphis Post 1. Ken won Regional 4 and Sectional B contests before coming to the finals. His speech coach was Robert E. Crain.

Young John Frost plans to attend Purdue University for a career in chemistry. Active in student affairs at Peoria High School, where he is a member of the Key Club, Science Club, Band and Orchestra, he was also editor-in-chief of his school newspaper and valedictorian of his senior class.

The Legion's oratorical contest is based on the U.S. Constitution and is designed to test students' knowledge of our constitutional form of government.

A responsibility of the Legion's Americanism Commission (Chmn. Daniel J. O'Connor, N.Y.), the program has dispensed over \$400,000 in cash college scholarships at the national level alone since it began in 1938. Many more thousands of dollars are awarded at other levels of the program. National funds are now provided by the Legion's Life Insurance Trust Fund.

The finals were sponsored by the Department of North Carolina.

### Testify on Postal Rates



Legion Magazine Publisher James F. O'Neil (l), and Mrs. Maxine Chilton, President of the Legion's Auxiliary, flank Rep. James M. Hanley (N.Y.) Chmn of the House Subcommittee on Postal Service, following recent testimony seeking relief from excessive second class, nonprofit postal rates for their respective publications. The Legion has bills before Congress which would help alleviate the situation. Write your Senator and Congressman and urge passage of S1395 and its companion measure HR6157.



# Huge Patriotic Parade Held in New York City

PHOTOS BY JOHN ANDREOLA, EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE CREDITED.

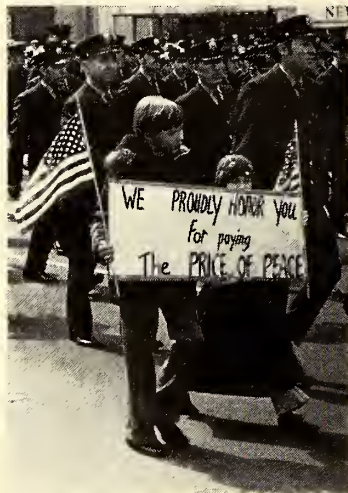


Armed forces units move through Times Square. In photo right, plenty of flags in sight as Legion unit passes crowds which overflow into street.

C. ZUMWALT



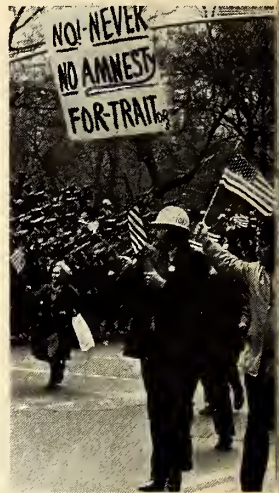
Home With Honor Committee members (standing, l to r) John Morahan, Bill Lewis, Frank D'Amico, at banquet for G.I.'s. Committee got aid from Int'l Longshoremen's Ass'n and other unions. ILA Pres. Teddy Gleason, seated left. Labor Sec'y Peter Brennan represented Pres. Nixon.



Two who marched with N. Y. City firemen say thanks to Viet vets.



George Lang, Medal of Honor holder, reviews parade.



Marines applaud hard hat's "no amnesty" sign.



The ladies of the Legion Auxiliary marched too.



One of the many Legion units which proudly carried its colors up the Great White Way.



Maritime Union truck tells their story.



# to Honor Vietnam Era Veterans



Patriotic beauty (inset) marched with hardhats and a Legionnaire.



Sideline crowds showed their sentiments.



L. to r.: John Morahan, behind him, Dan O'Connor, Legion Nat'l Americanism Chmn, N.Y.C. Vets Commissioner Bob De Sanctis, Congressmen John Murphy and Mario Biaggi.



VFW and other vets groups marched too.



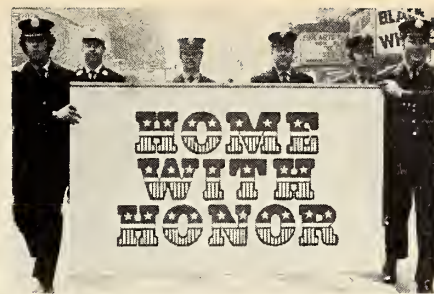
Int'l Longshoremen's Union marchers filled the street curb-to-curb with their huge banner



Cardinal Cooke



Cub scouts flashed sign in front of reviewing stand. Right, MIA's were remembered.



"**H**OME WITH HONOR" was the theme and New York City let the whole world know that was exactly what it meant when it put on the biggest, purely patriotic parade seen in many a year on March 31 for returning Vietnam era servicemen.

It took over 4½ hours for the more than 75,000 marchers and musical groups to tramp through the heart of Manhattan past hundreds of thousands of viewers jamming Times Square, Broadway and Central Park West along the parade route from 37th St. to 72nd St.

Sponsors of the parade, the Home with Honor Committee (composed mainly of the N.Y. Legion, N.Y. City firemen and policemen, municipal employees, and organized labor groups), reported that units similar to theirs came from Long Island, N. J., Conn., Pa., and Mass., to participate.

Leading the marchers were 1,000 active duty servicemen representing all branches of the armed forces. When they reached the reviewing stand at 63rd St., the servicemen left the line of march and became cheering viewers themselves as the rest of the parade filed past.

When the parade reached Father Duffy Square at 12:00 noon, it paused for a moment of silent homage to the Vietnam War dead. A bugler blew taps, a wreath was laid at the Father Duffy statue and Terence Cardinal Cooke, Roman Catholic archbishop of N.Y. and military vicar of the armed forces, offered a prayer for the war dead.

Scores of groups representing other veterans organizations, patriotic groups, religious and ethnic societies and fraternal clubs also took part along with bagpipers, high school bands and others.

The 1,000 servicemen were guests of honor at a banquet held in their honor later that evening at the Hotel Commodore Grand Ballroom with Broadway personalities furnishing entertainment.





## POW-MIA Freedom Tree Dedication in New Jersey

JOHN ANDREOLA



Rep. William Widnall (N.J.) addresses Ft. Lee, N.J., Freedom Tree Dedication Ceremonies jointly sponsored by VFW Cairo-Barber Post 2342 and American Legion Memorial Post 244 as a tribute to POW-MIA's on April 14. A number of returned POW's also made brief remarks. In photo at right, Mrs. Jane Nemeroff, General Chairwoman of the program, presents the VIVA name bracelet which she had been wearing for some time to Navy Lt. Edwin F. Miller, Jr., of Franklin Lakes, N.J. It had his name on it.

### MIA Seekers

In accordance with the January 27 Paris peace agreement which ended U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War a U.S. Joint Casualty Resolution Center has been established at Nakhon Phanom, Thailand. Composed of U.S., South Vietnam, North Vietnam and Vietcong representatives, JCRC teams will locate and investigate crash sites and grave sites throughout Southeast Asia in order to determine the status of missing personnel.

In remote areas, JCRC efforts will include air and ground searches for crash sites. When a site is located, members of the Center's Identification Laboratory and site investigators will be brought to the scene.

Where inhabited areas are involved,

more reliance will be placed on contact with the local populace and graves registration specialists will conduct intensive interviews to collect information. These investigators will have authority to grant suitable rewards in return for useful information.

The job is not without its dangers because of forgotten booby traps, mines and unexploded bombs, not to mention natural and other hazards.

### Scholastic Aid For POW-MIA Kin

There are now a total of 31 states with legislation providing scholarship assistance for dependents of prisoners of war and servicemen missing in action in Southeast Asia.

Here they are, as reported by The American Legion's Office of Education & Scholarship: Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming.

Several other states have legislation pending.

### Viet Vets Need Jobs/Training

The unemployment rate for Vietnam era veterans 20-29 years of age remained pretty much the same (5.9%) for the first few months of 1973. Though it was substantially lower than the 8.4% of a year earlier, the rate did not change materially from that of non-veterans since September 1972.

While veterans in the 25-59 age group were experiencing an unemployment rate

of 3.9% in March, veterans 20-24 years of age were unemployed at the rate of 9.2%.

Thus, the figures indicate that the uneducated and under-educated younger veterans are still having most of the job-finding problems. And, with 45,000 servicemen scheduled to be separated each month during 1973 the chances of those statistics improving are mighty slim.

Experts in the field continue to maintain that the best route for younger veterans is to get education, technical training and on-the-job training in order to make themselves more valuable to employers.

A recent survey indicated that most events held by various organizations to help veterans were in the nature of veterans' assistance days, opportunity days, information and career fairs as opposed to the job fairs of a few years ago.

### How to Thank a Viet Vet

Alf Thompson, of Mattoon, Ill., thought he'd like to telephone a Viet Vet and thank him for what he did for all of us. This Legionnaire thought so much about it that he composed a message, which has also been put on heavy parchment, with room for the vet's name, and can be framed. (See next page)

### Legion Commemorative Bottle



Shown here are front and back views of the 1973 American Legion National Convention Commemorative Bottle as created by the Ezra Brooks Distilling Co., in honor of the 55th Nat'l Convention in Honolulu, Hawaii. The front view features historic Diamond Head and on the reverse side is a tribute to those who gave their lives at Pearl Harbor. The bottle is made of genuine Heritage China, emblazoned with 24 carat gold and will be filled with 12-year-old bourbon. A limited supply of bottles will be available in mid-August and the molds will then be destroyed to protect the value of existing copies.

### \$\$\$ to Help Prevent Blindness

JOHN ANDREOLA



L. Eldon James (r), Legion Child Welfare Foundation Pres. (Past Nat'l Cmdr, 1965-66), presents check for \$10,000 to Bradford A. Warner, Pres., Nat'l Society for the Prevention of Blindness, for visual education materials, in New York City recently.



# You can't be turned down for this Insurance if you're 55 to 87!



Here is a life insurance plan that can be yours for the asking if you inquire before June 30, 1973. No ifs, ands, or buts! Not only is no physical examination required, but the policy is actually issued to you without a single health question!

**LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS** . . . was the first individual life insurance program that guaranteed acceptance to everyone who qualified by age. This program leading to permanent life insurance is guaranteed to every man and woman between 55 and 87—regardless of any other insurance carried.

This protection is recommended to their members by two of America's highly respected national nonprofit organizations for the mature: The National Retired Teachers Association (NRTA) and The American Association of Retired Persons (AARP). This plan is underwritten by Colonial Penn Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, specialists in serving the specific needs of America's older population.

## A Protection Breakthrough for Every Older Person!

LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS is a distinctive concept in life insurance, achieved as a result of the years of effort Colonial Penn has devoted to meet the insurance needs of mature people.

The goal was a life insurance program we could make available to all mature people—a program whose cost would be reasonable and whose benefits would be worthwhile. With LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS the Colonial Penn Life Insurance Company has succeeded. This plan is possible only because of the preliminary benefit period which is two years if you are 65 or over and three years if you are under 65. During this preliminary benefit period full benefits are paid for accidental death and should death be of natural causes, every penny of premium paid by you will be returned to your beneficiary—plus 5% interest!

LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS enables the older person to obtain worthwhile benefits for his insurance dollar—and, at the same time, guarantees acceptance for all applicants—even those who ordinarily wouldn't qualify for life insurance.

## The cost? JUST \$6.95 A MONTH!

No matter what your age, your sex, or the condition of your health, you pay just \$6.95 a month. The amount of coverage you receive is based on your sex and age. However, once you are insured the amount of your insurance will never go down, and your payments will never go up!

## Act Now—You Have Nothing to Lose!

To obtain full information on LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS in time to take advantage of this opportunity to become insured, please mail the coupon before June 30, 1973. After this date and between guaranteed acceptance enrollment periods . . . you will be required to answer several important health questions in order to obtain this protection.

*Even if you are not old enough for this insurance, you may want the information for another member of your family.*



**COLONIAL PENN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
5 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103

\*Service Mark Policy Form Series 3-82-037(A) 3-82-038(A)

## With LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS insurance . . .

- \* Everyone between 55 and 87 can get this life insurance—no one will be refused!
- \* You receive a policy created for the needs of mature persons!
- \* There are no health questions!
- \* Your insurance cannot be cancelled for any reason as long as you maintain your premium payments. (You, of course, can cancel any time you wish.)
- \* You know that this policy has been recommended to their members by both the National Retired Teachers Association and the American Association of Retired Persons!

*REMEMBER — To take advantage of this guaranteed opportunity to obtain LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS without answering any questions about your health, please mail the coupon before June 30, 1973. Full information and your guaranteed issue application will be on their way to you at once by mail, and you will be under no obligation.*

Florida residents, please send your coupon to: Colonial Penn Life Insurance Company, 2942 First Ave., North, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33713.

New York residents, for information about the LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS policy available to residents of your state, ages 55 to 72 for men and ages 55 to 75 for women, write to: Intramerica Life Insurance Company, 555 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

North Dakota residents, acceptance is not guaranteed, but a few health questions and liberal underwriting assume acceptance of most applicants.

Kentucky residents, LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS is available to residents age 55 to 85.

Minnesota residents, you will receive special information.

This plan is available in all states except: Ark.; Colo.; Ill.; Kansas; Mich.; N.J.; Pa.; West Va.; and Wash., D.C.

## **LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS** Insurance Program

ALP

Colonial Penn Life Insurance Company  
5 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103

I am interested in LIFE PLAN 55 PLUS Insurance. Please send me full information and an application by mail.

I understand that I will not be obligated in any way.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ AGE \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please print)

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

\*Service Mark of Colonial Penn Life Insurance Co.



The message: "Thank You! We citizens who remained at home, while you served your Country at home and abroad during the era of the Viet Nam conflict (1964-1973), humbly and sincerely thank you for your patriotic services and sacrifices rendered in behalf of our Country.

"No greater service could be required by a nation or given by a citizen. In difficult times you remained true and faithful to your obligations to your Country. For this we honor you: we thank you." The message is signed: "Citizens of Coles County Illinois."



Mississippi Gov. William Waller signs bill designating U.S. Highway 45 as Veterans Memorial Highway. L. to r.: Hilma Golden, A.L. H'way Beautification chmn; Legion Nat'l Cmdr Joe L. Matthews; Ralph Godwin, Nat'l Executive Committeeman; Gov. Waller; Dep't Cmdr James Dean; Sen. George Yarbrough; Rep. Devan Dallas.

### Meet Utah's Mr. Handicap, '73

In WW2 Merrill Peterson, of Gunnison, Utah, was a chief carpenter's mate in the Seabees. In 1959 he suffered an accident which produced a leg amputation, a fused left hip, two years in a VA Hospital and a new outlook on life.

In the intervening years, Legionnaire Gunnison, who hasn't walked since the accident, became, with his wife's help, a tax consultant, a bookkeeper and auditor for towns and companies, and a licensed insurance agent and counselor, and has resumed earlier activity as a building contractor and home remodeler.

He is commander of Post 104, Gunnison. His wife, Pearl, is Auxiliary Unit president. They have eight children. Legionnaire Gunnison has been named "Mr. Handicap for '73" for Utah by the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. He has an invitation from President Nixon to go to Washington, D.C., to represent Utah in the national contest.

### Aiding Grave Identification

"Identify A Vet" is a program carried on by Post 423, Rittman, Ohio, in which each of nine local cemeteries is checked for locations of veterans' graves. Each grave and the name of its occupant are recorded on a map. Legionnaire Art Bauman has designed an aluminum casting flag holder which (after relatives are consulted) can be glued to the tomb-

stone to identify the man and the war in which he fought.

This prevents the flag holder from being interfered with (during grass-cutting, etc.) and winding up near a different tombstone. Bauman now has aerial photos of most of the cemeteries, which are used to update old cemetery maps. These will also be used to plot new locations for future grave sites.

### Ohio Youths See D.C. Sights

Twelve Ohio high school students, winners in the Dep't of Ohio Americanism and Government contest, were treated to a sightseeing week in Washington, D.C. Accompanied by Tour Director William Welsh, the group dined at the Army-Navy Club, hosted by Legion Nat'l Adjutant William F. Hauck, and toured the Legion's Washington HQ building.

Accompanying the group were Dep't VCmdr David Cropper and Mrs. Cropper; Dep't Auxiliary President Mrs. Donald Miller and Mr. Miller; Dep't Auxiliary VP Mrs. George Sallot and Mr. Sallot; and Mrs. William Welsh.

The six boys and six girls returned to Ohio via Colonial Williamsburg and Jefferson's home, Monticello, in Charlottesville, Va.

### NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

Robert Springfield Post 352, Birmingham, Ala.; Jackie Robinson Post 252, Los Angeles, Calif.; Harbeson Post 26, Harbeson, Del.; Chinese American Legion of Washington, D.C. Post 70, Washington, D.C.; Twin Lakes Post 136, Vero Beach, Fla.; Justin McGregor Post 296, Vass, No. Car.; Locust Grove Post 78, Locust Grove, Okla.; Beaver Post 80, Beaver, Ore.; Brown-Lewis Post 255, Columbia, So. Car.; Agua Dulce Post 341, Agua Dulce, Tex.; Norman G. Crocker Post 541, Center, Tex.; Taylor County Post 573, Abilene, Tex. and Theodore Martin Post 587, Kerrville, Tex.

### BRIEFLY NOTED

The American Legion Life Insurance Plan paid nearly \$2 million in death claims in 1972. By March 1, this year, a total of \$14 million was paid in death benefits since the Legion's official insurance Plan was adopted in 1958. Payments in 1972 were made to beneficiaries of insured former Legionnaires in 53 Departments, according to Albert V. La Biche, of New Orleans, Legion Life Insurance & Trust Committee Chmn. New York with \$239,596 led all Departments in total claims paid, said La Biche. Pennsylvania paid \$144,766; Illinois, \$131,189; California, \$88,300; and Minnesota, \$75,565. The Plan has paid

a total of 9,851 claims since it was instituted 15 years ago. Claims are processed and paid at the office of The American Legion Life Insurance Plan, 111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604. Information on and applications for this low-cost insurance plan may be obtained by writing there, Attn: Paul L. Weber, Director.

### POSTS IN ACTION



Signing a reminder of a Revolution

Congressman W.C. (Dan) Daniel (D., Va.). Legion Past Nat'l Cmdr. second

### COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these veterans are urged to do so. Usually a statement is needed in support of a VA claim.

Notices are run only at the request of American Legion Service Officers representing claimants, using Search For Witness Forms available only from State Legion Service Officers.

53rd RT Bn, Co C (Fort Ord, Calif. April 7, 1947)—Need information from Capt O'Dwyer, Co Cmdr, Field 1st Sgt Lane (Pa.), Plat Sgt Perry (Tx), Cpl Sullivan (Neb.), Pvt Flores (Ca.), and any other comrades who recall that Joseph J. Phillips suffered an injured left eye. Write "CD172, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

8th Serv Cmd, 1815th Sp Tr Unit (Fort Bliss, Texas July-Sept. 1943)—Need information from Major Crile, Capt Cook, and any other comrades who recall that Perfecto Padilla had swollen feet and legs, passed out in ranks, and was very sick. Write "CD173, American Legion Magazine 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

USS Robert K. Huntington (DD781, Bikini Atoll 1946)—Need information from Thorn (Waco, Tx.), Hernandez (Miami, Ariz.), Carlson (Denver, Colo.), Dingo (Omaha, Neb.), Lamphier (Hinsdale, Ill.), Anderson (Knoxville, Tenn.), Blea (San Francisco), Marquez (Los Angeles), Reynolds (Kannapolis, N.C.), and Stewart (Hening, Minn.), and any other comrades who recall that Jesus Rayos Roman, while on a radiological patrol and handling radioactive water, injured his hands and suffered disfigurement. An explosion detonated in the air (July 1, 1946). Second test was a sub surface explosion (Aug. 12). Write "CD174, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

Marine Tank School, H&S Bn (Jacques Farm, San Diego, Cal. Jan.-Feb. 1944)—Need information from Cpls Roberts & Sanders, HM1 Ash, Pfc Clifton, Stroughburg and Currocie, Sgt Cosbey or any comrades assigned to Marine tank school during Jan. & Feb. 1944 who knew of tank accident in which William F. Knox received neck, facial and left eye injuries. Write "CD175, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

65th Medical Bn (Germany Jan. 10, 1945)—Need information from Grezzi, Lucious, Orr, Crabtree and any other comrades who recall that D. C. Curry suffered a back injury while working in Motor Pool when a transfer case fell on him while he worked on an ambulance which had been damaged. Write "CD176, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

RENT PHOTOS, WASH., D.C.



from right in photo, signs the first of letters sent by **Post 24, Alexandria**, to all posts in Virginia and to all Department Commanders telling what Post 24 is doing in respect to observing the American Revolution Bicentennial. The letters urge posts and Departments to develop similar programs if they have not already done so. Left to right are Donald Miller, chmn of the post's Bicentennial Committee; Mark Kramer, co-chmn Organization Liaison Com.; Congressman Daniel; and Col. William Glasgow, Jr., chmn, Committee of Correspondence.

A Cease-Fire Celebration Caravan of about 20 vehicles carrying about 50 people, sponsored by **Post 823, Bear Creek, Ill.**, toured through five towns on Cease-Fire Day (Jan. 27). The procession traveled about 30 miles to display gratitude for the end of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War.

**Post 351, Utica, Mich.**, was one of the first posts to offer its facilities to flood victims during the recent disaster in that area. The post is cooperating with the Red Cross and the State Police with a view to future help.

A brand new home for **Post 1757, Sackets Harbor, N.Y.**, has risen with the aid of many hours of volunteer help after

fire destroyed the previous post building.

**Post and Unit 137, Haxtun, Colo.**, collected \$1,450 to aid a veteran's family whose 15-year-old daughter was critically injured in an auto accident.

The American Ex-Prisoners of War, Inc., will hold its national convention in Orlando, Fla., July 24-29, and will host and honor recently returned POWs.



Gatlinburg, Tenn., **Post 202** contributed \$2,000 to the Dr. Ralph Shilling Memorial Fund, which lends money at low interest rates to medical students. From the left are: Dep't Cmdr D. Hildebrand, Dist. Cmdr W. Keeler, Post Fin. Off. R. Dodgen, Post Cmdr E. Kendall, Rev. W. Smith, Fund Chmn. B. Mills, E. Oakley, Adj., W. Ogle, Police Chief, 1st VC.

**Post 188, East Troy, Wis.**, took a full-page newspaper ad which showed a large

American flag and said: "Welcome Home POWs!"



Carleton Fisk, of Boston Red Sox, gets certificate of achievement from Legion Baseball, New Hampshire, as American League Rookie of the Year, 1972. Dep't Cmdr Mike LaRocca presents the award.

**Gibraltar Post 326** (Prudential Insurance Co.), Newark, N.J., presented an RCA color TV set to East Orange VA Hospital. The gift was in memory of Post Chaplain Phil Battiatto, who died in January. The post plans to donate a second set soon, in line with the intention of the Dep't of New Jersey to furnish all veterans hospitals and facilities in the state with color TV sets. In the photo, l. to rt.,

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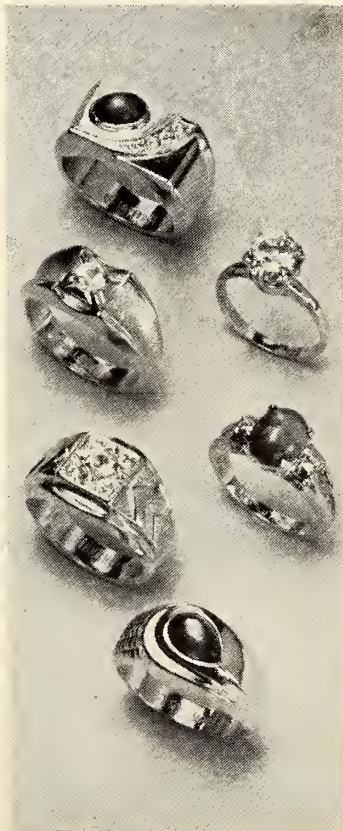
NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

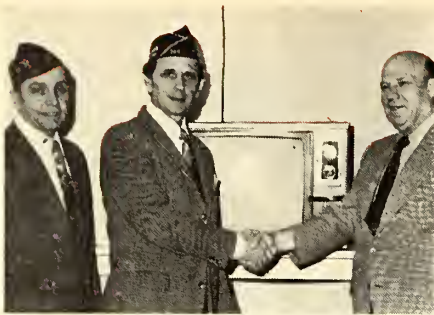
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TV set—Post 326, N.J., to VA Hospital.

are Fred Minut, Post Welfare & Rehab chmn; Post Cmdr Francis Hanley; and Hospital Director Reuben Cohen.

### PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Legionnaire **Odell W. Vaughn**, 51, appointed Chief Benefits Director of the Veterans Administration, in an announcement by VA Administrator Donald E. Johnson. A decorated WW2 veteran who lost both legs in combat in Pisa, Italy, after participating in three invasions with the 178th Artillery Brigade as a master sergeant, Vaughn has been the director of the St. Petersburg, Fla., Regional Office. He received six superior performance awards from VA and was rated one of the top seven VA Regional Office Directors out of a field of 57. He was nominated by VA in 1972 as its nominee for the "Handicapped Federal Employee."

**Dr. Robert A. Good, M.D., Ph.D.**, medical scientist, profiled extensively in and on the cover of Time (March 19, 1973) as "the foremost student, practitioner, and advocate of immunology in the U.S. today." He is the new president and director of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research and director of research at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center. Formerly he chaired an American Legion Heart Research Professorship at the Univ. of Minnesota that was made available from proceeds of a \$500,000 fund raised by Minnesota Legion posts and units from 1947 through 1952.

Legionnaire **Dan Hirsch**, of Granada Hills, Calif., recipient of a 1973 Nat'l Science Foundation grant for graduate study. Already possessing a Master's degree, Hirsch will use his grant this summer at the Univ. of California at Davis for further study in the field of science.

**Benjamin B. Truskoski**, of Bristol, Conn., honored at The Hedges, New Britain, by members of the Legion and the Auxiliary on a three-pronged occasion: his retirement as Legion Department Treasurer and as Administrator of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Fund

for the State of Connecticut, and his elevation from Vice Chairman of The American Legion Magazine Commission to the chairmanship, succeeding the late James E. Powers. Chairman Truskoski received gifts and a citation. Nat'l Executive Committeeman Joseph G. Leonard presided and the speaker was James F. O'Neil.

**Nat'l Cmdr Joe L. Matthews**, given a "Distinguished Eagle Scout" award by the Boy Scouts of America. Presented by Alden Barber, BSA Chief Scout Executive, the award is accorded only to those who achieved Eagle Scout status more than 25 years ago and who have distinguished records. The Commander achieved Eagle Scout rank in February 1931.

**John M. Carey**, Past Dep't Cmdr and Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman of Michigan, elected chairman of the Board of Managers of the Michigan Veterans Facility, Dep't of Public Health. Carey is currently serving a second term as mayor of Grand Blanc.

**William J. Rogers**, chairman of the Legion's Distinguished Guests Committee and former Nat'l Vice Cmdr (1965-66), promoted to vice president for governmental affairs for the U.S. Brewers Association, Inc. He has returned to his native state of Maine and now resides in Kennebunk.

**William F. Gormley**, chairman of the Legion's Membership and Post Activities Committee and executive director of the Philadelphia Veterans Advisory Commission, given the Man of the Year Award of the Philadelphia County Council, Jewish War Veterans. Award is for his work on behalf of Philadelphia area veterans, their widows and families.

**Chester K. Shore**, now the acting Department Adjutant for the Montana Legion, replacing Stuart M. Hall who has resigned.

**Col. George W. Lee**, given the R.Q. Venson Memorial Award by Post 27 in Memphis, Tenn. Known as a soldier, author, lecturer, civic leader, and successful businessman, he was the first Negro officer in WWI, according to the Memphis Press-Scimitar.

### DEATHS

**Charles F. Bove, M.D.**, 82, of Patchogue, N.Y., a founder of Post 1, Paris, France, who joined the British Medical Corps in 1916 and later served with the American forces in France. From 1919 to 1942 he was chief surgeon in the American

Hospital in Paris. He is credited with having suggested the placement of blood types on military identification tags. Dr. Bove operated a "poor man's clinic" in Patchogue for the past 20 years and was for many years surgeon to the volunteer fire department in the community.

**Otto A. Wiesley**, of Greenwich, Conn., Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman of Utah (1939-40), Past Dep't Cmdr (Utah, 1938-39) and Past Dep't Adjutant (1925-38).

**Wilbur R. Hansen**, 71, of Palmura, Wis., who was vice chairman of the Legion's Contests Supervisory Committee in 1958-62, served it as Consultant (1965-69), and as its Nat'l Cmdr's Representative (1963-65 and 1969-72).

**Laurence R. Fairall**, of Des Moines, Ia., who attended the Paris Caucus and was a member of the first Nat'l Executive Committee named at that meeting.

**Harold L. Plummer**, 78, of Mount Dora, Fla., who held membership in the Wisconsin Legion and served as Dep't Cmdr in 1925-26. He was a member of the Nat'l Executive Committee (1926-28), Alternate NEC (1930-32), Ass't Nat'l Adjutant (1932-40), and Nat'l Vice Cmdr (1931-32).

**Charles R. Wiggins, Sr.**, of Jasper, Alabama, Past Dep't Cmdr (1939-40).

**Roland B. Howell, Sr.**, 80, of Baton Rouge, La., WWI veteran with careers as lawyer, major league baseball pitcher, New Orleans assistant city attorney; he served the Legion as Nat'l Vice Cmdr (1931-32) and Dep't Cmdr (1929-30).

### American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending Mar. 31, 1973

Benefits paid Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1973.....	\$ 498,990
Benefits paid since April 1958.....	14,114,380
Basic Units in force (number).....	123,652
New Applications approved since	
Jan. 1, 1973.....	1,579
New Applications declined.....	224
New Applications suspended	
(applicant failed to return	
health form).....	135

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Death benefits range from \$40,000 (four full units up through age 29) (25 in Ohio) in decreasing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 75th birthday occurs. Available up to four full units at a flat rate of \$24 per unit a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during the first year at \$2 a month per unit for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies, the Occidental Life Insurance Co. of California and United States Life Insurance Co. in the City of New York. American Legion Insurance Trust Fund is managed by trustees operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Division, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.





Robert Green, Exec. Dir., Kidney Foundation of Georgia, receives check for \$114 from Sara Farr, Cmdr, Post 224, Atlanta, which is an all-women's post.

His memoirs, "Louisiana Sugar Plantations, Mardi Gras and Huey Long," published in 1969, contained contemporary reminiscences dealing with Huey Long and his political dynasty.

Leo E. Ray, 81, of Gorham, N.H., Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr (1939-40), and Past Dep't Cmdr (1938-39).

Mrs. Doris Corwith, of Centerport, N.Y., Past Nat'l President of The American Legion Auxiliary (1939-40). She had been identified with radio and TV public service programming for the Nat'l Broadcasting Co. for many years.

## OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars write person whose address is given. Notices accepted on official forms only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form. Earliest submission favored when volume of request is too great to print all.

### ARMY

- 1st Arm'd Div—(Aug.) G. A. Mueller, 16 Houghton St., Hudson, Mass. 01749  
 3rd Arm'd Div (Kansas-Midway Chapter)—(June) Ted Pfannenstiel, 611 E. 15th, Hays, Kans. 67601  
 14th Arm'd Div—(July) William Hodge, 57 Winstead Rd., Lackawanna, N.Y. 14218  
 17th Airborne Div—(Aug) Vic Mittleman, 139 W. Plumstead Ave., Landsdowne, Pa. 19050  
 17th Arm'd Eng, Co E (WW2)—(Aug) Jack Rice, 63 Joe Ave., Hamilton, Ohio 45011  
 19th Eng Reg't (WW2)—(July) Edgar Pohlmann, 5805 Goucher Dr., College Park, Md. 20740  
 20th, 1171st, 1340th Combat Eng Bns (WW2)—(Aug) George Rankin, 5711 Ave. H, Bklyn, N.Y. 11234  
 21st Eng, 2nd Bn, Co D—(June) Anthony Tatone, 94 Woodward Ave., Akron, O.  
 25th Div—(July) R. Muzzy, 809 Forstan Dr., Washington, D.C. 20012  
 27th Div Band—(June) Philip Hirsch, 9 S. Lakeshore Dr., Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514  
 32nd Div—(Aug) Ralph Schmidt, P.O. Box 1467, Grand Rapids, Mich. 49501  
 36th Eng C—(July) Daniel Lasorsa, 133 Sumner Ave., Clarks Summit, Pa. 18411  
 37th Combat Eng, 591st Amphib Eng, 3638th & 3639th Trk Bns—(July) P. Patino, 9217 Rosehedge Dr., Pico Rivera, Calif. 90660  
 37th Div—(Aug) Jack Wander, 21 W. Broad St., Rm 1101, Columbus, O. 43215  
 38th Sig Corps Bn, Co A—(Aug) Arthur Lawton, Goat Hill Rd. RD 2, Lambertville, N.J. 08530  
 69th Div—(Aug) Clarence Marshall, 101 Stephen St., New Kensington, Pa. 15068  
 82nd Airborne Div—(Aug) Carl Davis, 159 Gibson Ave., Mansfield, O. 44907  
 84th Div—(Aug.) William Johnson, P.O. Box 297, Fort Myers, Fla. 33902  
 88th Chem Mortar Bn, Co C—(July) Dr. Fred White, P.O. Box 160, Livingston, Tenn. 38570  
 102nd Ammo Tn (WW1)—(Aug.) Glen Wemple, P.O. Box 217, Boonville, N.Y. 13309  
 104th Ord, MM Co—(July) Joe Tisanich, 6728 Marsden St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19135  
 106th Div—(July) John Gallagher, 4003 Frances St., Temple, Pa. 19560  
 125th AAA—(July) E. Ballert, P.O. Box 585, Bryan, Ohio 43506  
 142nd AAA Gun Bn, Bat A—(July) Robert Winland, 801 Neal St., Parkersburg, W. Va. 155th Reg't, Co H (Korea)—(Aug) Angelo Piersanti, 1008 Ross Ave., Ford City, Pa. 16226  
 160th Inf, Co A (WW2)—(July) William Bobbitt, 1901 Salina, Wichita, Kans. 67203  
 164th Inf, Co I (WW2)—(June) Ira Keeney, 521 2nd St. No., Wahpeton, No. Dak. 58075  
 188th Field Art'y Bn, Serv Bat (WW2)—(July) Marvin Peterson, 107 Asage Ave. Bismarck, No. Dak. 58501  
 203rd AAA, Bat D—(July) Alva Henderson, 2817 E. 13th St., Columbus, Ind. 47201  
 213th CAAA—(July) Hiester Gingrich, 361 N. 2nd St., Lebanon, Pa. 17042  
 215th Coast Art'y AA (WW2)—(July) Red Mueller, P.O. Box 195, New Ulm, Minn. 56073  
 226th AAA SI Bn, Bat B—(July) Aaron Funk, Jr., 1144 So. Broadway, New Philadelphia, O. 44663  
 319th Inf, Co I (WW1)—(Aug) George Reed, Box 464, Vanderbilt, Pa. 15486  
 337th Eng Gen Serv Reg't—(Aug) Kenneth Bame, 517 W. Melrose, Findlay, O. 45840  
 388th Bomb Gp H—(Aug) Edward Huntzinger, 863 Maple St., Perrysburg, O. 43551  
 437th AAA, Bat D—(July) Chester Kurrel-meyer, 7448 Flora Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63143  
 466th AAA Bn—(June) William Yopp, 6 Sackett Point Rd., No. Haven, Conn. 06473  
 483rd AAA Aw Bn—(June) Wm. Haygood, Rte 5 Box 300A, Florence, Ala. 35630  
 568th AAA Aw Bn—(July) E. Giovanelli, 423 Durham Rd., Guilford, Conn.  
 643rd Tank Dest Bn (All TD Bns Welcome)—(June) Post Chief of Staff at Fort Hood, Tex.  
 661st Tank Dest Bn—(Aug) William Beswick, P.O. Box 576, West Point, Va. 23181  
 727th MP Bn, Co B (Persian Gulf Cmd, WW2)—(Aug) William Pickett, P.O. Box 91, Yazoo City, Miss. 39194

(Continued on page 38)

# TREASURE FINDER

## CATALOG AND INFORMATION

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## NEWS

732nd ROB—(July) Ralph Rogers, 6306 Shelbourne St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19111  
 759th Tank Bn—(July) Chas. White, P.O. Box 703, Sausalito, Calif. 94965  
 768th Field Art'y Bn—(June) Ed Hogenson, R-1, Decorah, Iowa 52101  
 771st Tank Bn—(July) Michael Noonan, 351 Joseph Dr., Kingston, Pa. 18704  
 777th Tank Bn—(Aug) Clarence Marshall, 101 Stephen St., New Kensington, Pa. 15068  
 805th TD, Co C—(Aug) Norman Ludwig, 542 High St., Jersey Shore, Pa. 17740  
 808th Eng Bn—(Aug) Robert Hansen, 266 Thorndale Ave., Elk Grove Village, Ill. 60007  
 832nd Eng Avn Bn, H & S Co, Cos A, B, C—(July) Ed Harkin, 5409 S.W. 14th St., Des Moines, Iowa 50315  
 955th Field Art'y, Bat B—(June) Robert Wheeler, 1952 E. 37th St., Bklyn, N.Y. 11234  
 957th HAM Co—(June) Clayton Dearborn, 37 Bow St., Duxburg, Mass. 02332  
 Camp Lockett Rocketts 1944 Football Team—(July) Norman Ivers, 1204 Ave. Q, Del Rio, Tex. 78840

## NAVY

4th Amphib Tractor Bn—(Aug) James Jones, RFD #1, Box 14, Windsor, Va. 23487  
 29th Seabees—(Aug) W. P. Mast, Box #29, Lee, Ill. 60530  
 64th Seabees—(July) Johnnie Kutcher, 1531 5th Ave., Port Arthur, Tex. 77640  
 106th AAA AW Bn, Bat D—(Aug) John Ashton, 822 E. Walnut St., Corydon, Ind. 47112  
 118th Seabees—(July) John Johnson, 446 Circle Ave., Forest Park, Ill. 60130  
 Advance Base Sect'l Drydock #1—(Aug) W. Herman, 51 Melkay Court, Coal City, Ill. Air Gp 16—(July) Harry Colburn, 535 So. Burton Pl., Arlington Hgts, Ill. 60005  
 Bainbridge, Md., NTC Co 39 (1951)—(Aug.) James Fernihough, Box 102, Reno, Ohio  
 League of Naval Destroyermen—(July) Lg Nav Des, Box 'M' South Windsor, Ct. 06074  
 Seabee Veterans—(Aug) Jim Sullivan, 1100 Curlew Rd. #82, Dunedin, Fla. 33528  
 U.S. Submarine Veterans—(June) Michael Kotler, 21 Fieldstone Dr., Hartsdale, N.Y. 10530  
 USS Attu (CVE 102)—(Aug.) Mrs. Louis Perazzo, RD #2, Chester Springs, Pa. 19425  
 USS Cascade AD16 (1951-54)—(July) Bob Croghan, 2343 Hampton, St. Louis, Mo. 63139  
 USS Duncan (485), O'Brien (415), Bennett (473), Shubrick (639)—(July) Arthur Carraher, 84 W. 188th St., Bronx, N.Y. 10468  
 USS Edison (DD 439)—(July) Robert Cloyd, 1422 So. 5th St., Lafayette, Ind. 47905  
 USS Elmore (APA 42)—(July) Robert Zirwes, 4879 Columbia Rd., Apt. 67, No. Olmsted, O. 44070  
 USS Fletcher (DD 445)—(Aug) Keith Snyder, Box 514, Keeseville, N.Y. 12944  
 USS Hunter Liggett (APA14, WW2)—(Aug.) Joseph Rubino, Box 1307, Glendale, Calif. 91209  
 USS Knight (DD633)—(July) Bob Carlson, 146 Oakland Rd., Drawer M, So. Windsor, Conn. 06074  
 USS Nashville (CL43, WW1 & WW2)—(July) Ed Remler, 5114 W. 69th, Prairie Village, Ks. 66208  
 USS Sanders (DE40)—(July) John Pepa, Jr., 725 Vine St., Lakeside, O. 43440  
 USS Valley Forge (CV45)—(July) John Pay, 4508 39th St., San Diego, Calif. 92116  
 USS Wadleigh (DD689)—(July) Donald Wunderlich, Voltaire, No. Dak. 58792



VILLE DE NICE, BAT COM PHOTO

Ted Bessunger, Riviera, France, Post 5 Cmdr, left, decorates Jacques Medecin, Mayor of Nice and member of French Congress, with the International Amity Award, in mayor's Town Hall office.

## AIR

3rd Air Base Gp—(Aug) Walter Baker, 216 Arthur St., Zellenople, Pa. 16063  
 5th Airdrome Sqdn—(July) J. Simon, 624 So 62nd St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19143  
 6th Serv Sqdn (Langley Fld, Va)—(Aug) Fred Tichnell, P.O. Box 250, Oakland, Md. 21550  
 302nd Airdrome Sqdn—(July) George Cam-bouris, 35 Charlotte Dr., Somerville, N.J. 08876  
 362nd Ftr Gp (WW2)—(July) William Marles, 2838 Blue Brick Dr., Nashville, Tenn. 37214  
 365th Ftr Gp (WW2)—(July) Tillson Gorsuch, 948 Spencer St., Longmont, Colo. 80501  
 421st Night Ftr Sqdn—(June) Milton Albrecht, 2526 W. 24th N., Wichita, Kans. 67204  
 490th Med Bomb Sqdn (CBI)—(Aug) Ivo Greenwell, 3849 So. Rockford, Tulsa, Okla. 74105  
 959th AB Security Bn—(July) Gerald Van Dyke, 212 2nd St., Randolph, Wis. 53956  
 1915th QMC Trk Avn (WW2)—(June) Dan Matsenbaugh, 1214 N.W. 83rd St., Oklahoma City, Okla. 73114

## MISCELLANEOUS

Bataan & Corregidor Ex-POWs—(Aug) Wayne Carringer, Box 46, Robbinsville, No. Car. 28771  
 China Burma India—(Aug) Gene Brauer, 4068 N. 70th St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53216  
 Retired Enlisted Assoc.—(June) John White, 2923 Milwaukee St., Denver, Col. 80205; Nat'l Auxiliary, Lee Mosher, P.O. Box 6081, FAMC, Denver, Col. 80240.

## LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimony by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

H. J. Coffey, Art Francher, Bruno Lopez, Sr., Dale Ralston and Charles Yokum (all 1973) Post 19, Yuma, Ariz.  
 Earl T. Johnson, Dayton Murray, Sr. and Toni H. Monroe (all 1974) Post 212, Eureka, Calif.  
 Glenn W. Randle (1971) and Wm. Clyde Brite (1972) Post 221, Tehachapi, Calif.  
 Arch Pimentel, Markham Trailkill and M. A. "Slick" Bryant (all 1973) Post 454 Bridgeport, Calif.  
 Thomas Clark (1973) Post 516, Los Angeles, Calif.  
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 Joseph C. Pregno (1973) Post 137, Harwinton, Conn.  
 John C. Bush (1973) Post 32, Hialeah, Fla.  
 William A. Pearson (1972) Post 50, Daytona Beach, Fla.  
 James Louis Hallaron (1972) and Alvin O. Wildenratt (1970) Post 99, Sycamore, Ill.  
 Dale A. White (1973) Post 249 Woodson, Ill.  
 Lawrence F. Crone (1973) Post 264, Lake Forest, Ill.  
 Vernie Hill (1973) Post 420, St. Elmo, Ill.  
 Roy W. Israel, Berthold E. Loeb, Edward T. McCormick, James L. Morrow and Herbert L. Murphy (all 1973) Post 11, Lafayette, Ind.  
 Bartel Zandstree (1973) Post 180, Highland, Ind.  
 Saul Shalit, Cecil J. Sidall, Ernest Stansfield and Bert E. Taylor (all 1972) Post 19, Sanford, Me.  
 Henry V. Smith (1972) Post 199, West Peru, Me.  
 William H. Holloway (1972) Post 146 Snow Hill, Md.  
 James Baratta, Lewis B. Morton and Americo D. Draffone (Deceased) (all 1972) Post 40, Plymouth, Mass.  
 John Viera and Manuel White (both 1972) Post 71, Provincetown, Mass.  
 Archibald Cool (1963) Post 113, Manchester, Mass.  
 Eugene O'Brien and Edward J. Farrell (both 1973) Post 115, Stoneham, Mass.  
 John Gizienski (1973) Post 271, Hadley, Mass.  
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 Paul Freeman, Cecil L. Lawrence, Eldon H. Perry, Clyde Stork and Clyde M. Thompson (all 1973) Post 170, Canton, Mo.  
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## THE NADER REPORT ON VIETNAM VETERANS—A REVIEW

(Continued from page 26)

the support of Vietnam veterans by claiming that their war was so different from all other wars that they deserve very special consideration.

There is a lot of truth in this and a lot of falsehood. They certainly deserve special veterans hospitals and special veterans pensions, when disabled and needy, though the Nader organization thinks not.

On the credit side, the Nader report agrees with the Legion's position that Vietnam veterans are entitled to the best educational benefits that any veterans ever got—while they are getting the sorriest educational benefits of any veterans since those of WW1—who got none.

As far as it has anything to do with their benefits, the Vietnam veterans are unique in two essentials.

Their war was unique in the amount of drug addiction among men in service. Large numbers of them need all that can be done to save them from this form of self-destruction.

Their war was unique in the great educational gulf that it created between those who served and those of the same age who did not. This was largely due to the draft exemptions for students, as a result of which the learning gap between the veterans and non-veterans became unnaturally enormous. This gap is largely responsible for the fantastic unemployment rates among Vietnam veterans. Great numbers of them cannot compete for good jobs with those who stayed in school throughout their period of liability to military service.

VIETNAM veterans need a better GI Bill, educationally, than WW2 veterans got. They have a worse one. There is almost no political support to give them a superior one. The Legion has tried, and failed, to bring Vietnam educational benefits up to the level of those of WW2.

A better effort could be made if a larger and more vocal corps of Vietnam veterans joined the Legion and added a strong, younger voice to this effort on their behalf, which has largely been supported only by older veterans.

The Nader report favors such a program, but its ploy to pit younger veterans against older veterans would, if successful, help steer them away from joining with all veterans in the battle to get them better educational benefits. It was a notable weakness of this effort last year that at Congressional hearings on Vietnam schooling aids, most of the active support to bring them up to the WW2 level came from WW2. Korea and elderly WW1 Legionnaires.

The Nader report cites many other areas in which it claims that the Vietnam War was unique. Most of this is totally

irrelevant to what its veterans need as veterans. Much of it is based on very bad history and all of it seems to be nothing more than a studious effort to invoke self-pity in Vietnam veterans—which is not what they need.

Mr. Nader proposes rhetorically that the Vietnam War saw more dissension at home than any other war in history. He didn't do his homework. The Civil War outranked it in this category a thousand ways from Sunday. The nation was, as all know, in arms against itself. Draft rioters nearly destroyed New York City. Congressmen engaged in sabotage. Families divided, to war on one another with guns. The President was assassinated as an expression of the war protest of a leading actor.

MR. NADER also proposes that the Vietnam War exceeded all other wars in "useless, brutal, military devastation of civilians and future generations." This, too, has no bearing on veterans benefits, and it is pathetically false. The Vietnam War does not compare to the worldwide devastation of WW2, which saw enormous cities destroyed from Manila to Stalingrad; Hiroshima and Nagasaki puffed out in a twinkling; the massacre and torture of Jews and partisans by the millions, and the slaughter of uncountable civilians in bombings. Nor does the Vietnam War compare to the slaughter and destruction in WW1 or the Civil War.

Making such comparisons is ridiculous in any case. Who wants a competition to decide who served in the worst war?

When such needless and irrelevant comparisons are false in the bargain, they are rather sickening.

Mr. Nader makes much of another false comparison which many people believe, including older veterans who have forgotten how it really was. That is that the Vietnam veterans came home almost unnoticed, while veterans of earlier wars were received back as conquering heroes.

It is true that Vietnam veterans came home to little welcome. What we have forgotten is that it was true of the veterans of earlier wars, too. The supposed big welcome in WW1 and WW2 (there was almost none after Korea) was chiefly pressagency—tendered to the first units to return. The myth of the big welcome has been preserved in old movies, too. But the great masses of veterans (including most of WW2's 16 million or so) came home in silence just as the Vietnam veterans did—one at a time, to return to their homes and try to pick up the threads with no more welcome than that of their immediate families. The WW1 and WW2 veterans gave their biggest

(Continued on page 40)

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## THE NADER REPORT ON VIETNAM VETERANS—A REVIEW

(Continued from page 39)

welcome to themselves—in Legion Posts.

Nobody had a worse homecoming than the older patients of the VA's "nursing home mentality" of today—the WWI veterans. The Nader report complains that the VA does not dispense enough "sympathy" along with its care and benefits to Vietnam veterans. Back in 1919, the WWI veterans would gladly have passed up the sympathy if they could have gotten the care and benefits. They came home to nothing. Not even hospital care for the service disabled. No VA programs, no VA, no GI Bill. They were, in large numbers, totally destitute and—after the first parades up 5th Avenue—almost unwelcome. When they asked for help they were called "greedy." The Governor of Vermont said he didn't want any of them coming to his state looking for work. By the thousands the "conquering heroes" were called "bums." Suicides were numerous among them. It was out of their sufferings that the GI Bill for WW2 was tailored, and pushed through by them to spare their sons what they'd suffered. Kicked from pillar to post by government agencies and directed by the government to private charity, viewed with the same inhumanity Nader shows them now in their old age, they united and fought with enough power to create the Veterans Administration and guarantee that *some* agency should be responsible for their needs.

The Nader report befriends Vietnam veterans by proposing that we destroy the veterans' own agency that was created by older veterans and handed down intact to younger veterans in spite of efforts to dissolve it or make it a general welfare agency in every decade since.

One of the most interesting parts of the Nader report is made up of inter-

views with Vietnam veterans, in which they describe in their own words just what it was like in combat and just what it was like to come home and to be hospitalized. It makes fascinating and sympathetic reading. It has all the mud and grime and grim hanging on for survival and charging up Hill 56 that all combat has; and all the exasperation, loneliness and bewilderment that all hospitalization has.

The Nader staff cannot conceal that they think this is all something new and special. They use these realistic interviews to sell their pitch, that between younger veterans and older veterans there is no experience in common—that Vietnam was a different experience requiring different responses. In his preface, Mr. Nader stakes the whole report on this notion.

But any combat veteran of any war who reads it will get the message to which the Nader staff is immune. It is *all* in common. The accounts of the Vietnam veterans in the Nader report could have come, in almost the same language, from veterans of San Juan Hill or the Marne or the Argonne or Normandy or Okinawa or Bastogne or Bataan or Pusan or the Yalu. The general experience was the same, only the detail changed.

The report tries to tell veterans that they are not brothers. Its most powerful passages prove that they are—that they, and only they, really know what war is like and what it does to men—whether they are now 20 or 80, whether they were on their bellies in the dirt and death at Château-Thierry, Omaha Beach, Inchon or Quang Tri. They all earned something better than to be phased into the great, amorphous welfare state, cast out in their old age or given "points" as veterans to be reduced each year. END

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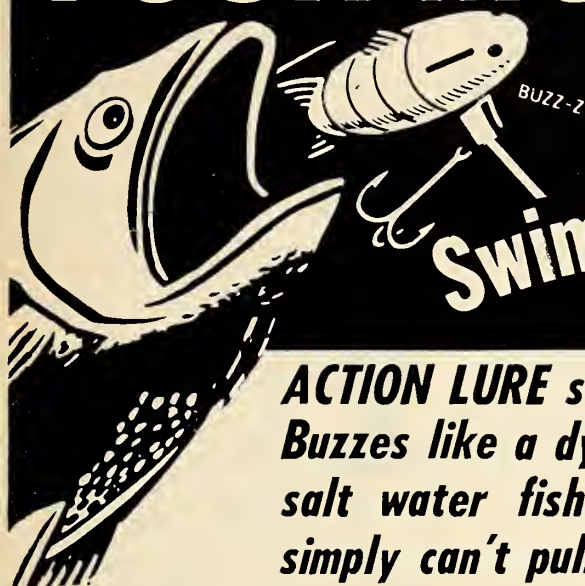
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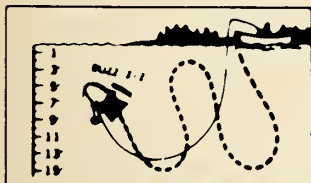
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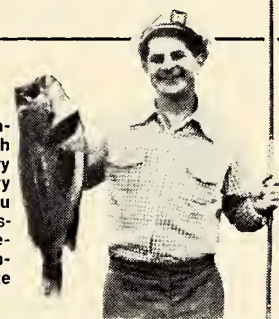
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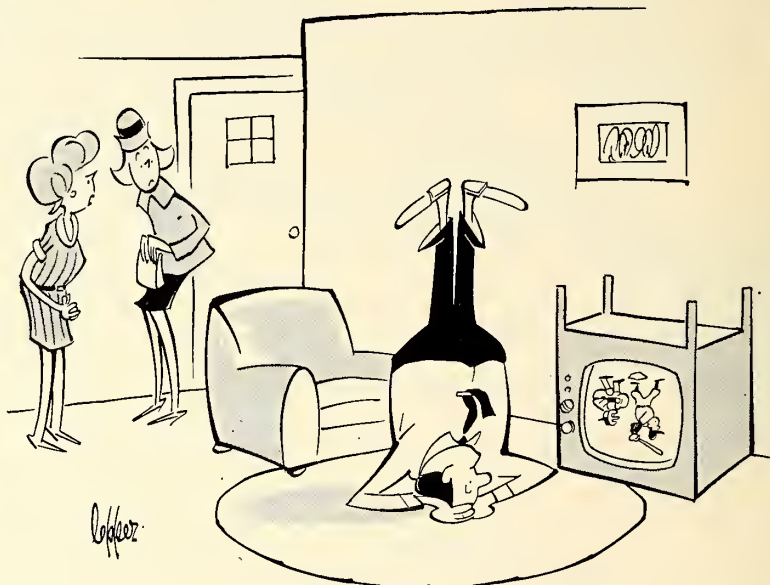
## THE LEGAL RED REVOLUTION IN CHILE

(Continued from page 10)

The middle class protest gave Allende a chance to involve the military on his side. He imposed a curfew and asked the army to help enforce it with police duty. Army commander Gen. Carlos Prats, Allende's appointee, agreed to provide it, and the general also called in leaders of the Christian Democratic opposition to urge them to cooperate to avoid civil war.

All of these separate events, and those that followed, were part of a bigger

La Papelera, the business combine that furnishes 80% of paper for magazines and newspapers in Chile. Not enough of the 16,000 stockholders would sell. The government then tried to stir up trouble among La Papelera's employees, but couldn't get enough of them to go along with disruptive tactics. Next, Allende applied financial pressure. He refused to let La Papelera hike prices as its costs spiraled under Allende's inflation, and it was soon losing money hand over first.



"He's taken up yoga but he hates to miss the ball games!"

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game. In March of 1973, five months off, congressional elections were due. It would take only one or two more anti-Allende senators to provide the two-thirds vote that could impeach him. No doubt, the middle class protest sought to solidify the opposition and bring out the votes needed to repudiate the regime, and was by no means an attempt to bring on civil war.

Allende, on the other hand, had been changing the political structure of Chile as fast as he could, and weakening the opposition by every possible means. The looming March elections were everything to both sides. Short of seizing the opposition press Russian-style, Allende had been busy strangling it with economics and government power.

As businesses were nationalized, their advertising budgets went into pro-government newspapers. Opposition papers lost ad budgets as punishment for unfavorable stories.

Allende attempted to nationalize the paper and newsprint industries. In the middle of last fall's troubles, the government tried to buy majority control of

It was only saved from bankruptcy as part of a package that settled the October strike—which was chiefly a truce engineered by the army while all sides awaited the March elections.

On the eve of a vital election, the Chilean press learned that overeager opposition to the government could bring on economic ruin and material starvation, without any outright takeover. Many of the opposition had left the country. The livelihood of others was under Allende's thumb because he'd taken over their firms.

Allende appears to have judged by October that the opposition was sufficiently disorganized and intimidated as a political force. It was time to draw back a little and hold things together while awaiting the March 4 elections. He made numerous concessions to the truck owners, bus owners, private businesses and small shopkeepers. As flare-ups continued, he adopted the policy that it was the duty of the nation to calm down and await the elections. He persuaded the army of this, and for the first time installed high military officers in



in his cabinet and other high posts. General Prats became Minister of the Interior, in charge of internal safety and security. The navy got Admiral Daniel Arellano as Minister of Public Works. Air Force Gen. Claudio Sepulveda took over as Minister of Mining.

The leftist hotheads complained that this was a step backward, but most other observers saw it as both a short-range victory to preserve order until the elections and the beginning of an alliance between the military and the Allende regime. Allende is the only communist to take over a country without an armed force of his own. General Prats was then, and is now, being touted as a leading presidential candidate in 1976, when Allende cannot succeed himself under existing Chilean law.

General Prats, last Nov. 5, told the strikers to return to work or face severe penalties. He promised to deal with spe-

tions of 1971. For all the intimidation, the opposition mustered 54.7%, while Allende's parties garnered 43.4%.

The legislature remained heavily against him, but he actually gained a few seats in the congress. With that, all threats of a two-thirds impeachment vote in the Senate vanished for the remainder of his term in office. He now has three more years to continue his policies.

Short of a counterrevolution, there is no internal force to restrain this "Popular Unity" leader—who has never had the support of a majority of his people—from completing his legal revolution between now and 1976. With three more years ahead it is hard to see how any democratic opposition can effectively survive his use of the executive power under constitutional government to make it voiceless and powerless. He starts his second three years with an influence with the military which he lacked in 1970.

With Allende firmly in control, the two generals and the admiral left his cabinet a few weeks after the March elections and returned to duty, amidst more talk of General Prats for president in 1976.

The remaining threat Allende faces is not directly political. It lies in the economic deterioration of Chile's position

under his policies at home and abroad.

Kennecott Copper went to various foreign courts last fall to sue for confiscation of all Chilean copper then on the high seas or in European ports. Kennecott's lawyers argued that the company was entitled to compensation for its seized properties and that Chile had refused to pay. The legal action effectively delayed copper sales and cut even further into Allende's depleted foreign exchange.

The copper crisis also cut off what trickle of foreign loans was still coming in. Foreign banks refused him even pocket money. Nor would they allow him to mortgage future copper shipments as they had in the past. The World Bank and the U.S. Export-Import Bank stopped lending him money too because of the nationalization battle.

Last November, Allende left General Prats in charge and made a 12-day swing of Mexico, Cuba, Russia and the United Nations in New York City.

In the U.N. he gave a speech whose indiscriminate charges of an international conspiracy against Chile's economy even raised hackles among the liberal news media. It further alienated the financial community that might have helped bail him out of his fiscal panic.

(Continued on page 44)



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cific grievances. On Nov. 6, the strike ended after costing Chile about \$150 million. During the interim until the congressional elections, the threat of martial law hung over every province of Chile in which disturbances might have erupted.

During and after the nationwide protests, Allende continued to be the strong man. He used the strikes as an excuse to nationalize a \$32 million facility of the Dow Chemical company, and temporarily took over radio stations during the disturbances, to broadcast only government news.

Allende didn't need much of a victory in March. In terms of "popular unity" he lost hands down. His candidates lost the popular vote, faring better than in 1970 and worse than in the local elec-

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## THE LEGAL RED REVOLUTION IN CHILE

(Continued from page 43)

In Moscow, he called Russia Chile's "big brother" and said "we rely on your love, on you—pioneers in the construction of socialism." He got little more than love. President Podgorny called Allende "comrade" and praised Chile's achievements. But he didn't mention money, beyond vague talk about aid to minor projects such as fisheries. All told, Russia has only lent the Allende government \$50 million.

Returning home empty-handed, Al-

result in fresh, massive disorders and a Chilean blood bath whose result could go any old way.

2. An army takeover will make Allende a virtual prisoner if it does not actually oust him, and return to a more conservative government that mends its fences with the United States and other western nations. There are generals who are willing to side with the Christian Democrats, whichever way General Prats prefers.



"Has anybody turned in a blonde modacrylic stretch wig?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

lende rationed food on Jan. 13 and brought in more high-ranking officers to help run the newly created food bureaucracy and distribution system. The situation did not improve much as a result. Shortages grew worse, the black market flourished, inflation roared on unchecked. On March 4, Allende survived the elections only because he needed no majority.

By May 1973, the news from Chile was that of a deepening economic crisis.

What will happen in the next three years depends on whose guess you listen to. Here are some of the speculations:

1. The polarization of class against class, under a worsening economy, will

3. An austerity program will be imposed, with the army helping Allende to enforce it, ending in a secure but bleak militarily-supported socialist nation typical of other communist lands.

4. An extreme leftist coup will enforce massive socialization even more, no matter the cost to the economy and internal peace.

Chile was once a fairly predictable nation, with a stable government that was making social progress under a strong democratic tradition. Allende has already so permanently altered the fabric of the nation that it will never be the same. So, right now, almost any old prediction is as good as any other. Today, the country stands as an extreme example of what can happen to a democracy whose politics embrace so many parties that nobody has a majority. THE END

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## THE RISE AND FALL OF THE IROQUOIS LEAGUE

(Continued from page 25)

of scouts ahead—among them his detachment of Virginia riflemen. The army plodded forward, dragging its artillery through the narrow valley of the Chemung River and cursing all the while.

Up ahead, they were awaited by Major John Butler with a couple of hundred Tory rangers and perhaps a thousand Indians under Joseph Brant and another famous Iroquois warrior, Cornplanter. On this occasion, because their villages were threatened, the Indians wanted to meet the foe in frontal warfare despite their usual hatred of such tactics.

For the last few days, Butler and Brant had urged them to avoid a pitched battle, and instead harass the Continentals, pick off stragglers, hit them when they were at a disadvantage. But the Indians wanted to stop Sullivan before he destroyed one more Iroquois village.

Brant and Butler gave in and prepared the best possible ambush. They built breastworks along the path to Newtown, the next Iroquois village in Sullivan's path. It was hilly country—the area of today's Elmira—and the Indians had taken up positions on the hill to the north to prevent any Continental flanking movement.

Sullivan knew something was afoot. Campfires had been spotted the night before. Scouts had reported the sound of axes. Around midday, Aug. 29, the Virginia scouts saw breastworks through the bushes. One of them climbed a tree and saw exactly how Brant and Butler's forces were laid out. The Continental Army ground to a halt while Sullivan conferred with his generals. They decided on a frontal bombardment with the artillery, and a simultaneous, large-scale flanking movement.

Major Sullivan went to the Indians holding the flank most likely to be attacked and tried to get them to shift position, to better handle the attack. They refused. They still wanted to meet the enemy head on.

SULLIVAN's flanking movement began and the Americans opened up with the first heavy artillery fire most of the Indians had ever seen. Solid shot poured into the defenders' position, while exploding canister rained grapeshot and iron spikes on them. Many of the canisters burst behind the Indians, to convince them that the enemy was attacking from both the front and the rear. After about a half hour, the Indians had had their fill of "modern" warfare. They ran.

While Brant and Butler did their best to halt the fleeing troops, Sullivan's flanking movement was spotted. The remainder of the defenders pulled out and barely escaped encirclement. The army gave chase for about three miles, through a swamp. Then it gave up.

Newtown was the last pitched battle of the Iroquois against Continental troops. The cannons had frightened them so much that, during the rest of Sullivan's advance and return, the Iroquois hardly even engaged in any sniping. Sullivan

lost only three men dead in the process, while the other side lost 22 Tory rangers and perhaps 50 Indians. Practically no prisoners were taken, then or ever.

By Aug. 31, the Sullivan army came to a deserted Indian village on the site of present-day Elmira. The soldiers destroyed some of the best corn they'd ever seen. The stalks, some wrote in their dairies, were as high as 16 to 18 feet and some ears were 18 inches long.

A small party was left behind to build a fort at Elmira.

By Sept. 1, the army had reached the southern tip of Seneca Lake, near present-day Watkins Glen. Here they found Catherine's Town, or Chequeague, named after its half-breed Indian queen, a sister of Queen Esther. It, too, was deserted. They burned the village and its crop-lands. But they were tremendously impressed by the land's beauty and fertility. "The land was the Best that Ever I see," wrote one soldier. Others wrote that this is where they'd like to settle, once the fighting was over. (A year earlier, Ben Franklin sadly predicted in Paris that the Iroquois' alignment with the English would cost them their homeland.)

The march continued up the east side of Seneca Lake. By Sept. 5, the expedi-

tion had reached another major Seneca town, Kendaia, or Appleville, a village of about 20 well-constructed houses. They burned the village and mile after mile of apple and peach orchards. But they saw no Indians.

On Sept. 7, the Army arrived at Kanadesaga, the Seneca "castle," a village of 70 or 80 houses that was the capital of the tribe. It stood on a hill just northwest of present-day Geneva, at the northern tip of Seneca Lake. Kanadesaga was the most impressive Indian village the Sullivan expedition had yet uncovered. The houses were well built, the cropland was loaded. One soldier reported finding "corn, beans, peas, squashes, potatoes, onions, turnips, cabbage, cucumber, watermelons, carrots and parsnips, &c." The only human there was a three- or four-year-old white boy, whose parentage was never discovered. The army spent two days destroying the village and the crops—after loading its own provision wagons.

Now Sullivan paused. None of the Onondaga guides knew anything about the territory to the west, the Seneca heartland. Finally, he decided to continue west into the unknown—at least to the Genesee River, 50 miles away, which flows north to Rochester.

At the northern tip of Canandaigua Lake, Sullivan and his men found another major Seneca town, Canandaigua. It, too, was deserted, and full of good

(Continued on page 46)

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Never has one book on the subject of human curiosities contained so much! Abnormal pregnancies, Deformities, Sexual abnormalities, Human monstrosities, Abnormal skin growths and diseases, Perverted appetites, Abnormal bone developments, Contortionists. Such famous cases of human abnormalities as the grotesque "Elephant-Man," the green "Alligator-Boy," the "Elastic Skin-Man," the famous "Siamese Twins," Eng and Chang, plus hundreds and hundreds of others.

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To be honest with you, when we first saw this book, everyone at the office (Broadway Bookfinders) said, "Ugh." But once we got over the shock, we couldn't put the book down. Anyway, we felt we had to include this book in our catalog. For those who enjoy this kind of reading and have a strong stomach, you'll find this book fascinating, unusual and very freaky! **Only \$5.95. MONEYBACK GUARANTEE.**



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## THE RISE AND FALL OF THE IROQUOIS LEAGUE

(Continued from page 45)

houses—many built from hewn planks, with some chimneys. The army burned it to the ground, along with the surrounding cropland. The march dipped slightly south, to Honeoye. It, too, was devastated, as were Conesus and Kanaghsaws.

Meanwhile, Major Butler and Joseph Brant did their best to rally the retreating Indians. If the Continental Army continued west, it would have to cross a quaking bog and a stream at the southern tip of Conesus Lake, a few miles east of the Genesee. No doubt, Sullivan would build a causeway, to carry his supply wagons and artillery across. The Iroquois and the Tory rangers—a force of about 400 men—set an ambush at its end.

Sullivan built the causeway, as expected. But he sent Lt. Thomas Boyd ahead to reconnoiter. Boyd had notions of being a hero. He took 25 men, more than he needed, with the private idea of engaging any Indians he might meet. Along his way, a few Indians appeared before his party and ran. Boyd's men pursued—right into the trap set for the whole army. Only four of them came out alive, but they paid for Boyd's folly by revealing the ambush. When the Indians realized that the trap had been sprung prematurely, they took off in a body for Fort Niagara, 50 miles distant.

On the east bank of the Genesee the expedition destroyed a good-sized Indian village, and on Sept. 14, it found the Senecas' "Genesee castle," a little southwest of the present university town of Geneseo, on the western side of the river. It had 128 houses "mostly very large and elegant," with many barns and mile after mile of well-cultivated farmland. They also found Boyd's body tied to a tree and hacked to bits.

That was as far west as Sullivan went. With the approach of winter there was no hope of a campaign against the British at Fort Niagara or beyond.

The army turned back east to destroy villages it had missed. At Kanadesaga, Sullivan sent a large body to Cayuga Lake. They fanned out on either side, burning Cayuga villages and destroying Cayuga crops. At Aurora, on the east side of the lake, it is said that 1,500 peach trees were destroyed. Some men continued eastward, destroying Mohawk settlements. The main body went south, and the raiders rejoined it by way of present-day Ithaca.

While Sullivan headed back, Brodhead and his much smaller force razed eight Indian towns along the Allegheny River in Pennsylvania and New York on the way north and burned three more on the way back.

LIKE SULLIVAN and his army, Brodhead was impressed by the Indians and their civilization. "The greatest part of the Indian houses," he wrote in his journal, "were larger than common and built of square and round logs and frame work." But Brodhead apparently never

budged until he had news that Sullivan had driven the foe west of the Genesee, and Washington soon dismissed him.

According to Colonel Gansevoort, who led the detachment that raided the Mohawk villages, "It is remarked that the Indians live much better than most of the Mohawk River farmers, their Houses very well furnished with all necessary Household utensils, great plenty of Grain, several Horses, cows and waggons."

On Sept. 24, the main army entered



THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

the fort that had been built at Elmira in its absence in nothing less than triumph. Forty Indian villages had been completely destroyed, along with what Sullivan estimated to be 160,000 bushels of corn and similar quantities of other vegetables. The American loss was less than 40 men killed.

The four pro-British Iroquois tribes were all but homeless. The towns of their dependent tribes along the upper Susquehanna and its tributaries were gone. All but two of the larger Seneca towns were charred ruins. The only other Iroquois towns left untouched were those of the friendly Oneidas and the Tuscaroras.

By Sept. 21, the Iroquois had gathered at Fort Niagara, the French-built British stronghold. At first, more than 5,000 Indians—warriors, women, children and old men—camped outside the fort, all of them expecting to be taken care of in repayment for their services to the Crown.

The Niagara commander, Major Butler, did the best he could to provide for them. He got food and supplies from Canada and from Detroit. Among other things, he managed to procure 10,000 gallons of rum,

which helped to keep the Indians happy during the winter of 1779-80—one of the worst in memory. Butler also did his best to convince them to return to their villages and rebuild, this time perhaps closer to Fort Niagara, under British supervision and with British help. Many took his advice, but several thousand stayed at Niagara throughout the winter, forcing the British to share with them their own meager supplies. This, of course, was exactly what George Washington had hoped would happen.

But one of Sullivan's majors, Jeremiah Fogg, noted in his diary, "The nests have been destroyed, but the birds are still on the wing." He was right.

The first sign of renewed Indian trouble came late in the winter. The tribes were homeless but thirsting for revenge. Brant led some Tories and Indians down from Fort Niagara to hit the Oneidas' settlements. When they were finished, the Oneida Indians were also homeless, and forced to live as refugees in Schenectady. When warm weather came in the Spring of 1780, the Iroquois went on the warpath as never before, spurred on by hunger and revenge.

By July, Guy Johnson, one of the British commanders at Niagara, was able to tell his superior that "The number of Men of the Six Nation Confederacy is about 1600, about 1200 of whom are warriors, and, of the latter, 830 are now on service against the frontiers and more in readiness to follow them, which far exceeds what has ever been out at one time. . . ."

BETWEEN February and September 1780, about 330 Americans were killed or taken prisoner, six forts and several mills were destroyed, over 700 houses and barns burned and nearly 700 head of cattle driven off. Great stores of grain were destroyed. The 1780 raids devastated settlements from the Mohawk Valley south to the Catskills, the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers and west to the Ohio. The largest raid involved an army of 1,500 Tories and Indians, carrying mortars. It marched unopposed down the Schoharie Valley to the Mohawk and then down the Mohawk, burning everything in its path. Virtually every white settlement west of Schenectady was destroyed. By the year's end, George Clinton, Governor of New York and a brother of James Clinton, co-commander of the Sullivan expedition, was near desperation. The settlers had begged for regular soldiers all along, not such a raid as Sullivan's that left them defenseless in its aftermath.

The year 1781 was no better than 1780. Some 64 separate war parties in great force again laid waste to the frontiers. Efforts of local militia against them were usually outgunned and outnumbered—or too late.

"We are now arrived at the year 1781," Clinton wrote, "deprived of a great Portion of our most valuable and well inhabited



Territory, numbers of our Citizens have been barbarously butchered by the ruthless Hand of Savages, many are carried away into Captivity, vast numbers entirely ruined and these with their Families become a heavy Burthen to the distressed Remainder . . . We are not in a Condition to raise troops for the Defence of our Frontier, and if we were, our Exertions for the common cause have so effectually drained and exhausted us that we should not have it in our Power to pay and subsist them. . . ."

Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown on Oct. 19, 1781, and everyone but the Iroquois knew that just about ended the war. In the summer of 1782, they were raiding as usual against such targets as Frankstown, Hanastown and other New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and even some

Virginia and Kentucky settlements.

But when the United States and Britain signed the peace treaty, the homeless Iroquois could only come to terms as vanquished tribes at last. On Oct. 22, 1784, the new American nation concluded a final peace with the Iroquois League at Fort Stanwix. It ended the Indian attacks and Indian ownership of most of the Iroquois lands. The tribes were split up, given reservations. Then, the settlers began to pour in, some of them the same soldiers who'd served with Sullivan. Perhaps half the League's people were welcomed into Canada, among them Joseph Brant.

Today, the Iroquois country is filled with farms and cities. Many of the place

names still recall the past, including Horseheads, N.Y., near Elmira, where the Indians arranged a strange display of the skulls of horses destroyed there by Sullivan. Probably most modern Iroquois are of mixed blood, but they survive in greater numbers than ever. About 20,000 live in several reservations in New York, Quebec and Ontario, while untold thousands of their descendants are diffused in the general populations of Canada and the United States. The Iroquois Council still meets regularly in Canada, and there are empty seats at the table for Hiawatha and Deganawidah. But the League's former glory is only a memory, a victim of America's war for independence.

THE END

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## PARTING SHOTS



"Now that we're married, help me pin this on."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

## DAD'S GOT A SOLUTION

A teenage girl had been carrying on a correspondence with a young GI in the Air Force through a Pen Pal Club, and she was beside herself with anxiety. "I promised to send him a pin-up picture in my swim suit, and he doesn't know that I'm only 14," she told her father. "I told him in my letters that I was 18, but when he sees my figure, he'll think I'm just a kid."

The father looked at his daughter's still-maturing figure with a twinkle in his eye, then he advised: "Why don't you just have a snapshot taken in your swim suit . . . then have it enlarged?"

DAN BENNETT

## EAT HEARTY, ITS WATERMELON TIME

A couple, vacationing in California, came to a sign, "All the Watermelon You Can Eat—Free." Wondering what the catch was, they stopped to find out, joining some other people at a table. When the waitress brought them their melon, she said, "Yes, it's free, but we do ask you to deposit the seeds in these cans here on the table. This place is owned by a seed company, and this is how they harvest most of their melon seeds."

G. G. CRABTREE

### ANOTHER "LITTLE JOHNNY" JOKE

The Sunday School teacher was reviewing last week's lesson. "In the Garden of Gethsemane, who cut off the soldier's ear?" she asked. When no one came up with the answer, she turned to the new little boy in class and asked, "Would you know, Johnny?"

"It wasn't me," he replied timidly. "My Mommy doesn't let me play with knives."

ROSEMARY MORAN

## I NEVER QUITE HIT THE TRAIL

I always ask for a gentle horse  
Whenever we go riding.  
The wranglers grin and say, "Of course."  
Then have great fun deciding  
Which nag's for me; and, without fail,  
They give me one so dilly-dally  
That while others ride the mountain trail  
I never get out of the valley.

JENNIE SPRAY

## WHAT'S TO LOSE?

People who live in glass houses might as well answer the doorbell.

LUCILLE S. HARPER

## WOMEN'S AD-LIB

Upon graduating from a karate course they had taken to protect themselves from muggers, a group of young ladies were handed motto buttons by their smiling instructor. The buttons read: "Don't maul us—we'll maul you!"

NORMAN FERRARI

## A REFLECTION ON VINTAGES

Years there may be,  
Both rich and plenty;  
But there'll never be enough  
Of one and twenty.

BROOKE HOWARD

## CREDIT GAME

**When it comes to time payments, you have to get money up before you can get it down.**

RODGER K. TENNEY

## SIBLING QUIBBLING

Do you suppose it would be feasible  
To raise a child who isn't teasing?  
A girl who, faced with brother's jeers,  
Would give forth smiles instead of tears.  
A boy whose peers are calmly tolerated  
Instead of long and loudly holler-rated.  
Or is it an impossibility  
For kids to sublimate hostility?

PEG KEHRET



**"Good grief! He did that \$25,000 ago!"**

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE



**Barbers talk a lot.  
Except when  
they find an  
electric shaver  
that outshaves  
a hand-honed  
straight razor.  
Then they keep it to  
themselves. Until now!**



A barber gets \$1.50 plus tip for a shave with his electric razor. For years he's kept the brand name hidden with adhesive tape.

Can you rightly blame him? For this professional instrument outshaves his hand-honed straight razor! You won't find it in stores. It's been a secret weapon of master barbers for years. It delivers a barber-close shave that lasts all day long. It does it faster and with less chance of irritation than a straight razor. That's why barbers use it on the toughest beards and the most sensitive skin.

Now the secret is out. A barber talked. We have it. The Oster Professional Electric Shaver.

#### **Contoured Head— Like a Barber's Fingers**

The design is a barber's dream. Technically, the shaving head design is called a "double arch contour," because it sets up whiskers just like a barber does with his fingers. It means you get every whisker at one pass—as clean as if you had drawn a hand-honed, surgically sharp, straight razor over your face.

#### **4,000 Comb Traps— 152 Surgical Steel Edges**

Four thousand comb-like perforations trap each whisker right at the skin line. Powerful 120-volt, 60-cycle motor drives the 152 surgical-sharp cutting edges to make the toughest beard disappear magically—without the slightest irritation to even the most sensitive skin.

#### **So Powerful, Whiskers Turn to Dust!**

Open an ordinary electric shaver and you'll find bits and pieces of whisker. That's because these run-of-the-mill shavers hack and chop your beard. But the Oster Professional Electric Shaver operates at nearly twice the speed—on ordinary household AC current—and actually pulverizes whiskers into fine microscopic dust.

#### **Separate Trimmer Other Great Features**

No expense was spared to make the Oster Professional Shaver to rigid, master-barber specifications. Motor-driven trimmer operates independently to trim moustaches and sideburns

straight and neat for today's new "styled" look. The high-impact plastic housing is sculpted to fit your hand effortlessly. Removable stainless steel head rinses clean under running water. On-off switch, plus separate switch to operate trimmer. The specially counter-balanced drive gives you a smooth, vibration-free shave, and won't cause radio or TV interference.

It all adds up to an amazing shaving experience. An electric shave that makes your face come cleaner than a hand-honed surgical steel barber's straight razor — and in a lot less time.

Expecting a hefty price tag? Forget it! The Oster Professional shaver was designed for barbers who don't go for expensive, unneeded frills. The price is regularly only \$22.98, complete with cleaning brush and head cover. And now, for a limited time only... the Oster Professional is yours to enjoy for only \$19.98 — a healthy \$3.00 saving!

#### **30-DAY FREE TRIAL!**

Treat your face to the Oster Professional Shaver for 30 days — 30 days of the smoothest, fastest, closest, most irritation-free shaving you've ever enjoyed... either blade or electric! Then, if not completely satisfied, return for a full refund.

#### **SAVE \$3.00 BY ORDERING DURING THIS LIMITED SALE!**

**JAY NORRIS CORP., 25 W. Merrick Rd., Dept. AK-87  
Freeport, N.Y. 11520**

Show me! I'd like to treat my face to the Oster Professional Electric Shaver's barber-close shaves — and save \$3.00, to boot! If it doesn't deliver smoother, faster, closer, more irritation-free shaves than I've ever enjoyed. I understand that I can return my shaver in 30 days for full refund or cancellation of charges (\$19.98, plus \$1.00 postage and handling — total: \$20.98). N.Y. residents add sales tax. Hurry, this is a limited offer!

Enclosed is ☐ check ☐ money order

Name .....  
(Please Print)

Address .....

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State ..... Zip .....

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Salem's unique blend features natural menthol, not the kind made in laboratories. Like our superb tobaccos, our menthol is naturally grown. You'll get a taste that's not harsh or hot...a taste as naturally cool and fresh as Springtime.

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